The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE MINISTERS AND THEIR RECENT UTTERANCES.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY—THE POLITICAL PROSPECT—MR. PLIMSOLL'S BILL—THE NATIONAL CHURCH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 27, 1874.

Mr. Disraeli has just made a speech at the Merchant Tailors' dinner, which is evidently intended not only as a warning to his party, but as an appeal to the country at large. The gist of it is, that the right sort of Toryism is the Toryism of Pitt and Grenville; that is to say, a cautious Liberalism; and that the Tory Party must make up its mind to keep moving. On the one hand there is the danger of attempting to push abstract principles to their logical conclusions, which proved fatal to Mr. Gladstone's Government, but, on the other hand, there is the danger of mere negation and stagnation. "To maintain an Empire," said Mr. Disraeli, "we must remember that sometimes we shall be called upon to increase it." In other words, there must be growth and room for growth. Mr. Disraeli in early life committed one grand mistake, which he has ever since repented, and that was attacking Peel in the interests of the Protectionists. He probably had a suspicion at the time that he was taking a false step, but he was hurried on by the impulse of the moment till it was too late to turn back. As soon, however, as he was able to steady himself, he saw his error, and the rest of his career has been spent in trying to establish himself on a surer footing. His admiration of Pitt implies a recantation of his indictment against Peel. Mr. Disraeli, in short, is too shrewd a man not to see that a great statesman must be the minister, not of a party, but of the nation. The great body of the people are neither Liberals nor Conservatives in the strict party sense, but a mixture of both, and a statesman who wishes to take a real hold on the country and to keep his hold must bear this in mind. This is what Pitt, Peel, and Palmerston did, and this is clearly what Disraeli is also aiming at. If he keeps his health, and can get his party to give him a fair chance, he will have a long tenure of office. Lord Derby, who followed the Premier at the dinner, gave further point to this speech by saying that the Ministry intended to be conservative, but not inactive, and Lord Salisbury added that they meant to be busy, but without excitement. It is tolerably certain now that there will not be much more done this session. The education difficulty is over for the present; a compromise which may last for some time has been arrived at in regard to public houses; the factories question has been disposed of, and the attempt to deal with the Friendly Societies has been prudently postponed. The trades-unionists, who were thrown into a flutter by the Friendly Societies bill, which would have compelled them to keep proper accounts, and to manage their affairs so that the funds for relief in sickness and for families in death should not be spent on strikes, are pleased with the new Factory act, which reduces the hours of labor for women and children to fifty-six and a half hours a week, and practically also reduces those of men, as the men cannot carry on the work of a factory without the assistance of the women and children. No child is to be employed under the age of nine years, for the present, and afterward the minimum age is to be ten. All this suits the unionists very well, and it is said that some enthusiastic workmen have been heard singing the praises of the Tory Home Secretary—

For he's a jolly good fellow,
Whatever the Rads. may think;
He's shortened the hours of labor,
And lengthened the hours of drink.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS, AND HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM.

There are, however, two questions ahead which will require great circumspection on the part of the Ministry. One of these is the means of preventing unseaworthy merchant ships from being sent to sea. There can be no doubt that a great many lives are lost every year from this cause, and that some checks ought to be introduced, and Mr. Plimsoll has thoroughly roused the country on the subject. It is true that his manners are, perhaps, rather deficient in "that repose which stamps the caste of Vere De Vere," that he has been guilty of much that was in bad taste, and that some of his statements have been proved to be exaggerations. But there is no getting rid of his main facts, which, indeed, have been fully confirmed by the Royal Commission which has been inquiring into the subject. The ship-owners, however, are a very powerful body, and they have the commercial community at their back. It is foreseen that, if troublesome restrictions are imposed, it will add to the cost of keeping up ships, and will consequently raise the rate of freights. Mr. Plimsoll's indiscreet demands supply a plausible ground of opposition. He proposes that there shall be a compulsory survey, by government officials, of all ships which cannot show certificates from Lloyd's or some other registry. This would, of course, throw a heavy responsibility on the Government, and it is suggested that ship-owners, being to a corresponding extent relieved from responsibility, would then direct their ingenuity to the construction of the cheapest sort of ships that would pass the survey. If any of those ships went down, of course, the blame would be on the Government, and not on the owners, who could point in self-justification to their certificates. There is certainly a great deal of truth in this line of argument, and it would be more convenient to limit the action of the Government to the case of vessels of suspicious character, and to hold owners responsible for any disasters which can be traced to their recklessness or parsimony. To some extent this is done already; and under the act of last year the Board of Trade has seized 240 vessels accused of being unsound, of which only thirteen were found to be fit to go to sea. It is also significant that since this act came into force there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of missing ships posted at Lloyd's. If the present law were somewhat strengthened, it would probably answer the purpose; but there is a suspicion that an effort may be made in the interest of the ship-owners to get the law curtailed instead of extended. Mr. Plimsoll's bill was rejected on Wednesday by a majority of three, and as the Government voted against it, a Ministerial defeat was narrowly evaded. Many Conservatives voted for the measure, and if the Liberals had been on the alert they might have given the Ministry a bad fall. Sir C. Adderley, the President of the Board of Trade, helped to swell the minority by an irritating reactionary speech, in which he tried to show that there was too much interference with shipping already. The Royal Commission has finished its final report, which will be published in a few days. It is feared that it will recommend a do-nothing policy, and that the Government will take advantage of it to propose some purely formal measures, which will leave matters pretty much as they are. There can be little doubt that if the Ministry are injudicious enough to try this course, they will suffer for it.

The other question, about which the Government will have to be careful, is the new bill for the regulation of public worship in the Church of England, which was originally brought in by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but has since been changed all through by the House of Lords. It has been sent down to the House of Commons, where it will be in charge of Mr. Russell Gurney, and it is extremely doubtful whether it will not come to grief, unless the Ministry openly espouse it. A brief debate, which took place the other night in the House of Lords showed that this is not very likely, inasmuch as the Cabinet is not altogether at one on the question. Lord Cairns, who has had most to do with licking the bill into shape, naturally expressed great satisfaction with it; Lord Carnarvon spoke of it in a more qualified tone, and Lord Salisbury poured out on it all his contempt. As this is probably the beginning of a great conflict it may be worth while to describe the present situation. The original law of the Church as to doctrines and ritual never contemplated the present diversities of opinion and practice, and it has fallen to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to deal with difficulties as they arise. But nobody can tell beforehand what the Judicial Committee will decide on a particular issue, and it is equally impossible to say how long it may be before any of its decisions are reversed. Moreover, it is a mere matter of accident, depending on the personal composition of the Judicial Committee on a particular occasion—the manner in which a case is argued; whether the defendant is rich enough to get up his case thoroughly, and have it argued by the ablest counsel, and so on—whether a decision is given on one side or on the other. It happens that at the present moment the High Church Party is suffering from a casual and snatched decision against some of its practices, and the Low Church, and the Broad Church Parties have seized the opportunity to unite their forces, and to endeavor to get a law passed for more sharply enforcing this decision. That is the real meaning of the bill which is now before the House of Commons. I have myself no sympathy with the Ritualists whatever, and think their ceremonies for the most part mere childish tom-foolery and in some cases worse—that is, deliberate treachery to Protestantism. Still there is a fair and an unfair way of doing everything; and here the unfair way has been chosen. What is wanted is to know what the law of the Church of England really is on this subject. Let Parliament say what the law shall be, if it will; that is its right; but to put knives, as it were, into the hands of sectarian malignity for the mere purpose of persecuting another sect on the strength of a hap-hazard and accidental decision, which Parliament has not the courage to embody in an act of Parliament, is obviously a very miserable way of proceeding. The only reasonable principle on which a national church can rest is that it represents the opinions of the nation as it is, not as it once was; and therefore it is for the nation to prescribe what those opinions shall be. If the nation, or Parliament representing it, is not prepared to do this, it should leave the different sects alone. In truth, however, the mind of the nation would seem to be mightily little concerned about any churches. The source of the political support which the Church of England has lately obtained is simply dislike of the political dissenters, or a set of low and malicious agitators, who have personal aims to serve in seeking the destruction of the Church. All the churches in London preached and prayed the other day for the hospitals, and only some £15,000 was raised by all their united efforts. The reason was that the public distrusts most of the hospitals as the projects of medical adventurers, and therefore took its own common sense, and not the utterance of the clergy as its guide. In Scotland the abolition of patronage, a question which once produced the Disruption, has attracted scarcely any attention even among the clergy.

MR. ALBERT GRANT.

Mr. Albert Grant would probably not be thought very much of on your side; but for an old country he is sufficiently advanced. A German by birth, and a few years ago a clerk in a merchant's office at a very modest salary, he has rapidly risen to be one of the great financial wire-pullers of the City of London, has got a seat in Paris, and is now building a magnificent palace at Kensington, for which the Duchess of Edinburgh is said to be vainly sighing. One of his most recent investments was a picture of himself, with a laudatory biography in *Vanity Fair*, representing him as a gentleman. I do not know whether this has had much effect, but there is great soreness in London just now at the successful audacity with which Mr. Grant has contrived to connect his name with a sort of public monument to himself. Leicester square has for some years past been a dismal wilderness, surrounded with a few broken stumps of railings, and adorned with a mutilated statue of one of the Georges on horseback, horse and man having each been reduced to the fragment of a torso. There were disputes between the owner of the ground and the rate-payers as to who should keep it in repairs, and so it was utterly neglected till Mr. Grant saw his opportunity and came to the front. He bought the square, has had it laid out as a pretty garden, with a fountain, statues, and gilt railings, and on Thursday next he is to present it to the public. Desperate efforts have been made to induce the Prince of Wales to honor the occasion with his presence, but the Prince has refused, and it is not yet known whether Mr. Grant will not be left alone in his glory. People are very glad, of course, that the square should be put in a decent state, but they do not like to accept the favor from Mr. Grant. Placards have been issued announcing that the ceremony will include a procession of prospectors representing a value in paid-up capital of twenty-four millions and odd, which has a present nominal value of some four millions. Then follows a list of some thirty-six companies, including the Emma Silver Mine, South Aurora Silver Mining Company, Russia Coffee Company, and various Chinese, Uruguayan, Paraguayan, Japanese, and other companies. "Banners," it is added, "will be supplied to any deputations representing the above companies who may attend the ceremony." A story is told of Mr. Grant's acuteness, which, if not true, is perhaps characteristic. It is said that when he made up his mind to become a candidate for Kidderminster, (one of the seats of the carpet trade,) he went round to the leading manufacturers there, confidentially, and informed them that he was furnishing a large house and would buy their best carpets. He thus acquired the support of a number of influential electors, and also the command of the market. So he got the seat and cleared a good profit.

WASHINGTON.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE RECENT DISTRICT LAW.

POWER OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO MAKE CONTRACTS—THE RICH TAX-PAYERS OF THE CITY THE CHIEF DELINQUENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Provisional District Government held a long interview today with Senator Thurman, of the District Investigating Committee, and Controller Taylor, of the Treasury Department. The purpose of the meeting was to discover from Senator Thurman the real meaning of the new law as regards making new contracts. Controller Taylor is understood to have believed that the law could be interpreted to absolutely prohibit any new contracts, and as he is a strict constructionist, it was thought that he might give that construction to the law. Senator Thurman, however, stated that it certainly was the intent of the committee that new contracts for sidewalks and curbing might be made to complete a street already begun, and that the contracts therefor might be paid out of the new 3-65 bonds. It is quite likely that Controller Taylor, after a more careful examination of the law with this interpretation, may not give to the law the construction which he had at first thought necessary.

WEALTHY TAX-PAYERS DELINQUENT TO THE AMOUNT OF $800,000.

The District Committee estimated in their report that of the tax levy of last year, of which $950,000 was outstanding on the 1st of June, $800,000 would have been collected before July 1, as after that date all that class of taxes would become delinquent and the property be subject to sale. The committee and the public, doubtless, will be surprised to learn that, although the first week in July is ended, there still remains of the delinquent tax levy in this District $800,000 unpaid. The greater portion of this delinquent tax is due from wealthy citizens, the poor people having, in almost every instance, paid their tax. It is these wealthy residents, who have refused to pay the general tax of last year, who are threatening to contest the new tax recently levied by Congress.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

William A. Cook, late Attorney for the District Government, has been retained by Columbus Alexander to assist in the trial of Benton, the safe burglar. The memorialists evidently intend to profit by whatever knowledge removed District employes may possess. The trial of the burglar will soon begin. His chief counsel is the most notable criminal lawyer of Baltimore.

THE FIRST ORDER FROM THE DISTRICT COMMISSION.

The District Commission this evening have promulgated their General Order No. 1. It is very broad in its provisions. It provides for the abolition of nearly all the offices of the old Board of Public Works, and transfers their duties to other officers of the District. The order is an earnest of thorough retrenchment and reform, and shows that the Commissioners fully appreciate the nature of the duties Congress has called upon them to perform.

THE BIDS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs returned from New-York this morning, where he had been in attendance upon the opening of the annual bids for the Indian supplies. The bids for all classes of supplies are considerably lower than those of last year, especially bids for dry goods, flour, cattle, and transportation. A. & W. Sprague, by their assignee, furnish the entire line of prints at seven and a half cents per yard, as against eleven cents last year. Many very responsible houses have appeared as new bidders at this letting. The bid for blankets is considered fifteen per cent. below the actual cost. The reason for this remarkably low bid, which is from an entirely responsible manufacturer, is a curious one, and will probably be hereafter disclosed.

VACANCIES AT WEST POINT.

Invitations have been forwarded to the following New-York Congressmen to nominate candidates for vacancies, which it is expected will occur at West Point in consequence of the June examination: Lyman K. Bass, Thirty-first District; C. N. Potter, Eleventh District; Thos. C. Platt, Twenty-seventh District; Walter L. Sessions, Thirty-second District; Whitehouse, Thirteenth District; Wilber, Twentieth District; Woodford, Third District. There are two existing vacancies in New-York which must be filled before August 25, being the Sixth District, Samuel S. Cox; Seventh District, Creamer.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. John H. Upshur is ordered to duty as executive at the naval station at New-London, Conn., on the 10th inst.; Paymaster Frank Crosby, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Paymaster D. B. Batione, to the receiving ship Independence at the Mare Island Navy-yard on Sept. 1; Assistant Engineer E. G. Allen, to temporary duty connected with a trial of the machinery of the Tennessee; Capt. J. C. Beaumont is detached from the command of the Powhatan on the 15th inst. and ordered as a member of the Board of Inspection; Capt. James E. Jewett, from the Board of Inspection, on the 13th inst. and ordered to the command of the Powhatan on the 15th inst.; Lieut. Commander S. W. Terry, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the Naval Academy; Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones, from the Benicia, on her arrival at San Francisco, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival; Assistant Surgeon John H. Hall, from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the Benicia at San Francisco; Chief Engineer A. S. Green, from duty connected with experiments on steam-boilers, and ordered to continue his present duties at Newburg, N. Y.; Passed Assistant Engineer George M. Green, from special duty, and ordered to duty connected with steam-boiler experiments at Pittsburg, Penn., on the 11th inst.; Assistant Engineer N. H. Lamdin, from the Saugus and ordered to the Manhattan. Commander A. V. Reed having been detached from the command of the Kansas, on the 20th ult., is placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Commander E. H. Miller was detached from the Kansas on the 22d ult., on sick leave.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSION.

The new District Commissioners had another long session to-day, and continued the investigation into the affairs of the late District Government. Telegrams were sent to Morton, Bliss & Co., the First National Bank of New-York and other banks, where bonds have been hypothecated by the late District Government, notifying them to present their accounts for settlement. It has been ascertained that it will require about $225,000 to pay the interest due on the 1st inst., $475,000 to redeem the securities pledged, and nearly $600,000 to pay the clerical force and workmen of the late District Government, thus exhausting nearly all of the appropriation of $1,300,000 made at the last session of Congress.

DECISION REGARDING REFUNDING DUTIES.

The Attorney General has decided that the twentieth section of the act of June 30, 1864, provides only for refunding the duties collected under the joint resolution of April 29, 1864, upon importations made upon the 29th and 30th days of April of that year.

THE TREASURY REORGANIZATION.

Mr. James Gilfillan has declined the appointment of principal Clerk in charge of the Appointment Bureau in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and accepted the position of Chief Clerk of the Treasurer's Office.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $12,890,126; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,370,000; coin, $71,732,224, including $30,864,000 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $179,128.

EXPLORATION AND SURVEYS.

PROGRAMME OF OPERATIONS WEST OF THE HUNDREDTH MERIDIAN—THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following are the latest particulars about the geographical exploration and surveys west of the 100th meridian:

"The Wheeler expedition is taking the field. It will concentrate at Pueblo, Colorado, about the 15th inst., moving from thence in three separate divisions, which will occupy portions of South-western Colorado and Northern New-Mexico. The principal portion of the area to be occupied lies south of the thirty-eighth parallel of north latitude, in the vicinity of the Rio San Juan and northern tributaries of the Rio Grande, Rio Chama, Rio Pecos, and the Canadian Rivers, a region especially interesting because of the routes of communication pushing forward toward Northern New-Mexico and Arizona, and the mineral developments coming into prominence through late prospecting. In addition to these plain portions of the expedition, two astronomical parties, one in charge of Mr. John H. Clark, astronomer, with one assistant at the observatory at Ogden, Utah, and another under Dr. F. L. Kampf, with two assistants, will determine the astronomical co-ordinates at Las Vegas and Cimmeron, N. M., Sidney Barracks, Julesburg, and the crossing of the Union Pacific Railroad by the 100th meridian.

In Nebraska, a special party, to consist of Prof. E. D. Cape, paleontologist and naturalist, and Dr. H. C. Yarrow, in charge of the natural history branch of the survey, and one assistant, will visit certain specified areas in the valleys of the Canadian River, Rio Pecos, Rio Grande, and Rio San Juan. Prof. Cape is well known for his extensive researches in the domain of vertebrate paleontology, and is following out the line of demarkation between extinct vertebrate and invertebrate fossil remains. The main division will consist of Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, in charge; Lieut. C. W. Whipple, assistant, and six civilian assistants. The first party of Division No. 1 to consist of Lieut. Wm. L. Marshall, Engineer Corps in charge, with three civilian assistants. The second party to consist of Second Lieut. Rogers Birnie in charge, and five civilian assistants. The Second Division, first party, First Lieut. Philip M. Price, Corps of Engineers, in charge, and four civilian assistants.

Second party—Second Lieut. S. E. Blunt, Thirteenth United States Infantry, in charge, with three civilian assistants.

A special party, consisting of Dr. J. T. Rothrock, botanist, H. W. Henshaw, ornithologist, and one assistant, took the field in May, and are operating in portions of Eastern Arizona, and Western New-Mexico.

The above expedition is made up of nine different parties, and covers a very wide field, and its contributions will augment the geographical inquiries that are now being made throughout the world.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 7.—A meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee was held here to-night to map out work for the Fall campaign. The meeting was attended by leading Republicans of the State, all of whom reported the best of feeling in the party. The committee fixed upon Thursday, Aug. 27, as the time of holding the convention to nominate a Governor, and directed an address to be issued to the Republicans of the State calling for prompt and efficient organization. It is understood that the county committees are already moving.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS DECLINES A RENOMINATION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 7.—In response to a letter from a number of citizens, Alexander H. Stephens announces his determination not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress on account of failing health. If he does not improve during the Summer he will resign his seat in the present Congress in time for the unexpired term to be filled at the same time that the election shall be held for a member to represent the district in the next Congress. Mr. Stephens is so feeble from an attack of rheumatism as not to be able to be out of doors but twice in six weeks.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS OF THIS STATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7.—At a meeting here today it was decided upon issuing an appeal to the Prohibitionists of the State urging them to a speedy organization and an effective canvass for the coming campaign.

SUGAR SMUGGLERS ARRESTED.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 7.—United States Marshal Dunn, with a number of deputies, left here on Sunday night in the revenue cutter Hamilton, and proceeded to the Breakwater, where they arrested Wm. G. Ellegood, Joshua Ellegood, Wm. Ellegood, Jr., Wm. Crosby, Alton Crosby, Samuel Marshall, and Andrew H. Baker, charged with smuggling sugar from the bark Masonic on the 1st of June. The prisoners arrived here to-day, and will have a hearing to-morrow. Baker will plead guilty.

THE MURDERERS OF MR. BEHM.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 7.—The confessions made by the colored murderers, Rosentine and Moody, who are to be executed here on Thursday next, having conflicted in some details as to the manner in which they murdered Mr. Behm. Their spiritual advisers, Rev. Messrs. Stelling and Baker, succeeded this morning in effecting a reconciliation between them, and their statements now agree. They shook hands and stated they fully forgave each other, and entertained no hard feelings against any one. They expressed themselves satisfied that their time was short, and also that they were in perfect readiness to die. Rosentine appears in good spirits. Moody seems less composed.

HYDROPHOBIA IN INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 7.—A man named Evans, living in Warsaw, Ind., who was bitten by a mad dog ten days ago, exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia yesterday, and is now given up by his physicians. The Mayor of Fort Wayne has issued a proclamation directing the police to kill all unmuzzled dogs.

A STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 7.—The steamer Belle, of Jefferson, running on the Osage River, when about three miles from Jefferson City last night, exploded her boilers, and is a total loss. A. A. Hibbard, captain, Alexander Stewart, pilot, and John F. Kelly, passenger, were scalded, but it is not known how badly. Two colored deck hands are missing, and are supposed to have been drowned.

A DESPERADO KILLED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 7.—William Johnston, under arrest for burglary, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, made a murderous assault yesterday upon Town Marshal Hommelin, who, in self-defense, shot and killed him.

THE SYRACUSE CHURCH DISASTER.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 7.—Miss Carrie Ostrander, one of the injured in the Baptist Church disaster of June 23, died last evening, making the fourteenth victim.

AN OUTBREAK OF INDIANS.

FORMIDABLE PARTIES ON THE WAR PATH.

TWO THOUSAND WARRIORS FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY MURDERING AND BURNING—FLIGHT OF AN AGENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Indian Bureau received dispatches this afternoon from the agent at the Cheyenne Agency, stating that 100 braves of the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Southern Sioux had started upon the war-path, and were committing depredations. The agent had escaped through the lines to a telegraph station in South-western Kansas, and was thus able to send the dispatch. One significant feature is that although the agent is a Friend, he urges upon the department the necessity of speedy and summary action by the military arm, stating that the present is no time for conciliation. The dispatch has been referred to the War Department, with the request that several companies of troops be furnished. The indications at present are that the difficulty may be speedily settled, and that the young men may listen to the advice of the more conservative chiefs. These consolidated tribes, however, can place 3,000 warriors upon the war-path, and if the war spirit should spread there are fears of serious trouble upon the south-western border.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received the following important telegram to-day, bringing news of a serious outbreak among the Indians in Indian Territory:

OSAGE CITY, Kan., July 7.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner, Washington:

Just arrived from Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Agency, on the north fork of the Canadian River. Hostile Cheyennes, Comanches, and Kiowas made their appearance in the vicinity of the agency on the 2d inst., and on the same day killed and scalped William Watkins, thirty miles north of the agency. Five war parties seemed moving in the direction of the trail from the agency to Caldwell, Kan. I at once dispatched a courier to Fort Sill for troops to protect the agency, which were temporarily granted. On the morning of the 5th we mustered a small party of employes to escort me through to Caldwell. Hostile Indians had been seen at King Fisher's Ranche proceeding north. We took all the men and stock to Lee and Reynold's Ranche, on Turkey Creek, and on the 22d inst. the Indians attacked this ranche, but were repulsed, getting only some horses. Four miles north of Baker's ranche we found four men, Pat. Hennessey, George Faud, Thos. Callaway, and one unknown lying in the road murdered. They had three wagons loaded with sugar and coffee for Agent Haworth, all of which was destroyed or taken away. All the men were scalped. Hennessey had been tied to his wagon and burned. The fire was still burning. We gave them a hasty burial and proceeded to the next ranche. Here we found teamsters, stages, &c., concentrated. They reported the war party of about 100 having passed north and east that morning. The ranchmen had stood them off. We took a woman and child from this place and gave the men all the ammunition we could spare. The next ranch we reached after dark. The Indians had gone into camp four miles east, on Skeleton Creek. I advised all the ranchmen and freightmen to abandon their places, which they did, and by making good use of the night we reached Caldwell yesterday. We found Lafflin's ox train at Pond Creek, twenty-five miles south of Caldwell, and fear that this train, loaded with subsistence for the three agencies, will be captured, as we saw nine hostile Indians in that vicinity, and the party had only three guns. My chief clerk is in command of the party. There are now but two ranches occupied on this road, and we fear their fate before help can reach them. I have no doubt the Indians will clean everything until repulsed. This is their proclamation. I have offered my own life, in passing through their lines, to save others, and now I ask and shall expect to receive at once two or three companies of cavalry, one to be stationed at Baker's Ranche to protect Government interests on this road, and one at the agency. These troops should be transported quickly as possible to Wichita by rail. No hostile Indians shall be quartered at the agency, and I must have the troops to back it up. Let the hostile element be struck, and with such power as shall make the work quick and effectual. I now go to Leavenworth awaiting instructions, and ready to go with Gen. Pope.

[Signed.] JOHN D. MILES, Indian Agent.

Mr. Miles belongs to the Society of Friends, and is considered by the Interior Department to be a cool and thoroughly reliable agent. His request for troops has been indorsed and recommended for immediate attention by the military authorities of the War Department. The hostile Indians referred to are estimated to number 2,000, comprising about one-fourth of the Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Arrapahoe tribes. It will be remembered that Commissioner Smith, last year, recommended that these tribes, who had then been raiding extensively in Texas, should be brought into thorough subjection, and compelled to give up their raiding leaders. This was not done, and the trouble now proceeds from the same turbulent portion of the tribes, three-fourths of whom are peaceably located at the Fort Sill Reservation, where also Santanta, Big Tree, and their other prominent chiefs still remain, in compliance with their agreement.

THE PEMBINA RAIDERS.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the Army Headquarters from Gen. Green, Assistant Adjutant General at Chicago: "Col. Green, in the absence of Gen. Terry, telegraphs that about 100 Cuthead Sioux appeared at St. Joseph, a settlement about twenty miles west of Pembina, killed one family of six or eight persons, and burned several houses. The commanding officer at Pembina sent one company to the scene of the massacre, and Col. Green telegraphed him to call on all citizens of Pembina and vicinity who want to aid in their own protection, to come in mounted. They will then be armed and officered and made useful, deeming this course better than to loan arms and ammunition to irresponsible parties. I have cautioned Col. Green to be very careful how he involves the Government in calling for citizens to organize."

OTHER INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

TRINIDAD, Colorado, July 7.—Bands of Comanche and Apache Indians are depredating thirty to sixty miles south-east of here, on the Cimaron. They have killed two Americans, named Buthe and Chase, and three Mexicans, and taken one Mexican woman prisoner. They attacked a Mexican train yesterday and fought all day, but were driven off ultimately. Up to this time they have stolen 400 head of horses. Men and ammunition are being sent forward from here as fast as horses can be procured.

EXERCISES AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 7.—The Junior prize declamation at Bowdoin College occurred this evening. The church was well filled, every available seat being occupied. The College boards met this afternoon, and are in session this evening. It is not probable that any definite action will be taken before to-morrow or Thursday.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A WORKHOUSE.

LOWELL, Mass., July 7.—An attempt was made yesterday, by Bridget Morrison, a girl fifteen years old, who is serving a sentence at the workhouse, to burn that institution. She set fire to a mattress, in a room where there were half a dozen beds, all of which were in a blaze when discovered.

NAVIGATION OF CORPUS CHRISTI BAY, TEXAS.

CORPUS CHRISTI, July 6.—The efforts of the last eighteen years to deepen the channel from the Gulf to Corpus Christi Bay have at last proved successful, and steamers of the Morgan Line are now arriving regularly at our wharves bringing and carrying away full cargoes. Vessels drawing ten feet have no difficulty. The contractors for constructing the Corpus Christi and Rio Grande Railroad, from here to Laredo, arrived to-day, and the work will be commenced immediately.

CANADA.

MILITIA ENCAMPMENTS IN THE SUMMER—THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 7.—Between 14,000 and 16,000 men have passed through exercises at the various military camps. About as many more will drill and camp out in the Fall, either at corps head-quarters or in camp.

A cable dispatch says the Canadian Wimbledon team has gone to the Altean Ranges, where new targets are set up. Capt. Mildway, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, is looking to the necessary arrangements for their reception at Wimbledon, where matches commenced yesterday.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

HAMILTON, Ontario, July 7.—Henry Lewis was brought before Judge Ambrose for extradition, on charge of attempted murder, by running a train off the track on the Little Miami Railroad, in Ohio. After the examination of witnesses, the Judge decided that a sufficient case had been made out, and the papers were sent to Ottawa for the Governor General's approval.

RIOT IN FREDERICTON, N. B., BETWEEN LUMBERMEN AND CIRCUS PEOPLE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 7.—A serious riot occurred in Fredericton last night, on the occasion of a performance of Lent's Circus. A large number of lumbermen were present, and some dispute arising at the ticket office on the subject of change a row took place, which ended in the circus people drawing revolvers and firing among the crowd. This, instead of intimidating, only served to incense those present, and as fast as those wounded were carried away others took their places, till the circus people were overpowered and some of their wagons were run into the river. At this time the riot assumed an alarming aspect. The fire-bells were rung, and the Mayor, with a body of special constables, hastily sworn in, after some trouble succeeded in clearing the ground. Thirteen of the circus men were arrested. It being rumored this morning that the circus was about to leave for St. Stephen, a large body of lumbermen assembled at the station, threatening to tear up the rails. An injunction from the Supreme Court, however, being served in time, the circus was detained till a full investigation can be made. Much excitement prevails over the affair.

ROBBERY OF TRADERS IN MANITOBA BY PERSONS PRETENDING TO BE ACTING UNDER UNITED STATES AUTHORITY.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—James W. Taylor, United States Consul at Winnepeg, British North America, under date of June 19, writes to the Secretary of State that about the 1st of May three residents of Manitoba, who were trading with the Indians for furs at White Mud River, near Wood Mountain, were met by a party of eight men, led by one Charles Hart, and representing themselves to be authorized by the Marshal of Dakota. They seized 700 buffalo robes and the effects of the traders on the ground that they were trading with smuggled goods in American territory. Consul Taylor had written to the Marshal of Dakota to ascertain whether Hart was acting under legal authority, being of the impression that it was a pretext for robbery. The locality in question is near the unascertained boundary north of Fort Benton, but it is generally supposed to be on the Canadian side of the frontier. The United States Collector of Customs at Pembina and the United States Marshal of Dakota Territory state that the proceedings were without their authority.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A quantity of wood stored at Hunt's Station, near Newark, Ohio, is reported to have been burned, involving a loss of $5,000. A quantity of cord-wood and charcoal-pits on the Licking Valley Railroad were burned at the same time.

At Rochester, Penn., yesterday morning, the works of the Rochester Tumbler Company were totally destroyed by fire; loss, $60,000; nearly covered by insurance.

A fire at Fort Wayne, Ind., at noon yesterday, destroyed the planing mill of Ritz & Bush; loss, $15,000—uninsured.

A fire at Dundee, Mich., on Sunday morning, destroyed the large flouring mill of Parton & Stowell; loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

The planing mill of Ketz & Bush, at Fort Wayne, Ind., was burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000; no insurance.

Walsh's saw mill, on Bear River, Nova Scotia, was destroyed by fire on Monday.

LOCAL FIRES.

A frame-building at the corner of Roseville avenue and Orange street, Roseville, N. J., was destroyed by fire Monday night. The fire originated in a hallway adjoining a grocery store on the first floor, and then communicated with the store. The flames spread so rapidly that the occupants of the upper floors had barely time to escape with their lives. The total loss on the building, stock of the store, and the furniture in the different apartments amounted to about $4,000. The building was owned by Charles T. Cochran, and the grocery store by William H. Nichols.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a pile of lumber in the yard of No. 196 West Houston street. By the prompt arrival of the Fire Department the fire was extinguished before any serious damage had been done.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Dix is not expected to return to Albany until the 20th inst.

There are now nearly 500 men at work on the new Capitol, at Albany.

The funeral of Dr. James McNaughton, who died in Paris, took place yesterday at Albany.

Advices from Northern Texas say the crops are very fine, and travel to that State is very heavy.

The President has directed that the Land Office at Lowell, Neb., be removed to Bloomington, in the same State.

About fifty young ladies arrived at the Rossin House, Toronto, Ont., yesterday, from Hornellsville, N. Y., for a trip down the St. Lawrence.

Conductor John Rutledge, while coupling the cars of a wood train at Seaforth, Ontario, yesterday, was so severely crushed in the chest that he died shortly afterward.

An accommodation train on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad ran off the track and down an embankment, on Saturday last, killing two persons and wounding four.

A resolve has been introduced in the New Hampshire Legislature for the disbandment of the Concord City Guard, by whose alleged reckless target-shooting A. S. Marshall was killed.

The steamer Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, for New-York, broke her steam-valve on Monday night, and is now anchored about ten miles off the Capes of Delaware Bay.

By a new time-table which took effect on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad on Monday the time between St. Louis and Galveston is reduced to forty-one hours.

Two men, named Dean and Stevenson, quarreled about a woman, in Camden, N. J., yesterday. Dean attacked Stevenson with a razor, and the latter drew a pistol and shot Dean in the left breast. Stevenson was arrested.

Dr. J. R. Jennings, a prominent physician of Nashville, Tenn., committed suicide at the hotel at Narragansett Pier, Providence, R. I., yesterday morning. His niece, the daughter of Governor Wise, of Virginia, was with him at the pier.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION BILL—REJECTION OF THE MONARCHIST RESOLVE—CRITICAL POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, July 7.—The Assembly to-day passed the Municipal Election bill.

The Committee of Parliamentary Initiative has rejected M. de Larochefoucauld's monarchical proposition.

M. Brun's interpellation in relation to the suspension of the *Union* was postponed until to-morrow, in furtherance of a plan to break up the coalition of the Left with the Legitimists. It was hoped that the report of the committee on Larochefoucauld's proposition might be coupled with the interpellation to-morrow, as upon the former subject the two parties are wide apart. The Assembly, however, by a majority of 100, to-day refused to hear anything of Larochefoucauld's proposition.

The position of the Ministry becomes critical. The Moderate and Extreme Left, with 120 Legitimists, are now united against it.

It is understood that M. Raoul Duval, a Monarchist, intends to move to-morrow that the National Assembly be dissolved.

The Judge who investigated the proceedings of the Central Bonapartist Committee is reported to have applied to the Assembly for authorization to prosecute M. Rouher.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COLLISION ON AN ENGLISH RAILWAY.

LONDON, July 7.—There was a collision on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway this morning, by which five persons were killed and several injured.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

LONDON, July 8, 5:30 A. M.—The *Morning Standard*, reviewing the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and and Canada, says, if adopted it will establish a separate North American Zollverein in regard to all essential articles of trade, between the States and the Dominion, excluding England from Canadian markets like a foreign and less favored nation. The Canadian frontier will be virtually obliterated, and the absorption of the British North American Provinces by the United States becomes only a question of time.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—The Red Star Line steam-ship Abbotsford, from Philadelphia June 25, arrived here to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

CUBA.

THE FIVE PER CENT. TAX ON THE ENTIRE WEALTH OF THE ISLAND.

HAVANA, July 7.—A draft of the proposed decree levying the new five per cent. tax on the riches of the island has been telegraphed to Madrid for the approval of the home Government.

The steamer Crescent City, from New-York, arrived this morning.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States increasing cloudiness and rain will prevail, with south-east to south-west winds, stationary or rising temperature and falling barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	64°	62°	3:30 P. M.	85°	86°
6 A. M.	64°	64°	6 P. M.	77°	80°
9 A. M.	69°	69°	9 P. M.	70°	74°
12 M.	74°	76°	12 P. M.	68°	72°

Average temperature yesterday........72⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........71⅜°

SEVERE HAIL STORM IN ONTARIO.

WINGHAM, Ontario, July 7.—The most severe hail storm for many years occurred at noon to-day. Many of the hail-stones weighed from one to two ounces. The damage in the village is confined to window-glass, though in the country the crops have suffered to a great extent.

NAPANEE, Ont., July 7.—A terrific hurricane of wind and rain passed over this place this afternoon, lasting twenty minutes. Considerable damage was done in the town and vicinity. A number of buildings were unroofed, trees were uprooted, and fences, &c., levelled to the ground.

OSHAWA, Ont., July 7.—This afternoon a most destructive storm passed over here. Rain fell in torrents, accompanied by high winds, which leveled every field of grain in the vicinity and did other damage.

CHESS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 7.—The Chess Congress, convened here, has decided not to allow the publication of games at present, as the members judge it will injure the sale of a book they contemplate issuing, with a full report of the games played at this meeting. To-day six games were played, with the following result: Capt. McKenzie, of New-York, defeated Max Judd, of St. Louis; another game between the same parties was a draw. H. Hosmer, of Chicago, won two games from Herman Kinnicott, of Dunstan, Ill.; Gen. Condon, of Philadelphia, won a game from F. Perrin, of New-York; a second game is pending. Frederick Bock, of Chicago, won a game from F. H. Elder, of Detroit. A second game is pending. Play will be resumed to-morrow. The following gentlemen were chosen a committee to draft a constitution for the national association: Messrs. W. W. Curran, W. C. Spencer, J. A. Congdon, H. Hosmer, and A. W. Sanson.

THE OHIO COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 7.—The report that the white miners at Straitsville had all gone to work is only partially correct. The union at that point dissolved some days ago, as a large number of the strikers were anxious to go to work, but the result has been that only about 100 were re-engaged, arrangements having been made to put 200 colored miners to work to-morrow. No trouble is anticipated.

A COOK KILLED BY HIS CAPTAIN.

BOSTON, July 7.—George S. Peach, master of the schooner St. Mary, of Provincetown, during a recent passage from Gloucester to that port, had a difficulty with his cook, King Rogers, and knocked him down with an oar, from which injury Rogers subsequently died. Capt. Peach is said to have acted in self-defense.

CORTINA REINSTATED AS MAYOR OF MATAMORAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 7.—The *News* has a special from Brownsville which says United States Consul Wilson, from Matamoras, states that the Legislature of Tamaulipas has reinstated Cortina as Mayor of that city. The news caused considerable excitement, and Cortina's friends are jubilant. Governor Canales opposed the reinstatement of Cortina.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 7.—The Court Commissioners of this county yesterday appropriated $5,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the grasshopper plague.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

THE RECORD THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE IS MAKING.

PARTISANSHIP UNDER THE NAME OF REFORM—QUARRELS OVER THE SPOILS—THE NEW CHARTER FOR NEW-HAVEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 6, 1874.

The Legislature has now been in session nine weeks, and though it started off with a promise of reform, it has proved the most unwieldy, inefficient body that the State has had imposed upon it. The distinguishing feature of this reform rested wholly in the fact that the State had been for twenty-three yerrs under the control of the Republican Party, and had at last, after these long years of patient suffering by a down-trodden people, come under the direction of the Democratic Party. At least some effort to make a better presentation of the benefits of home rule might have been expected. Surely we had reason to hope that, since the Democrats had won their victory by a combination with so-called Liberal Republicans on a platform that profoundly ignored party lines, there would be a very mild display of partisanship. But from the very outset, the session, in its political character, has been bitterly partisan, and most ridiculously so because of the dissensions arising among the faithful themselves over the spoils. In a Senate of twenty-one members there are but four Republicans, and in the House the Democrats have a majority of forty-one; and yet, with this overpowering ascendency, it has been found impossible to maintain a respectable leadership on any question, except by trades and compromises. Thus every partisan measure has been accompanied by so many glaring inconsistencies that the party has greatly weakened itself in the eyes of the people, and men who have called themselves party leaders, and have really, when the party was in a minority, found it easy to secure a following, have become disgusted. Only last week the Democratic members of the Legislature in caucus resolved unanimously that they would favor the passage of a resolution amending the Constitution of the State by revising the Senatorial districts—increasing the present number (twenty-one) to not more than fifty-one nor less than forty-one, the political point being that if the people approved the amendment the next Legislature would be called on to make the apportionment, and the possibility of the Democrats still being in control would afford an opportunity for a very extensive gerrymander of the Senate, to the disadvantage of the Republican Party in all subsequent matters of legislation. But when the matter came up in the House seventy-five Democrats voted against it, forgetting their party allegiance, and only remembering that the small towns might lose some of their existing preponderance in State affairs.

THE NEW CHARTER FOR NEW-HAVEN.

The most important party scheme is yet to be disposed of, and with a very lively prospect that it will be "hoist by its own petard." This is the proposed new charter which is designed to put New Haven into the hands of a ring in spite of the protests of both Republicans and Democrats. It now happens that the Republicans and Gallagher Democrats of the city are able to overmatch the *Register* or so-called kid-glove managers of the party, and the latter have no hope unless the party in the Legislature will give them relief. The new charter provides for the overthrow of all the present non-partisan boards, the turning out of office of the entire Board of Aldermen, the discharge of the Police force, and in fact a complete sweep of all officials now in office, with the exception of the Mayor, who is to be allowed to fill all the boards with partisan Commissioners between the time of the new election in October and the expiration of his own term of office, which occurs in January. This places in his hands the power to appoint after his successor has been chosen. To leave the matter in the hands of the incoming Mayor would hazard the character of the appointments, and might, and probably would, defeat the ring. The Committee on Cities and Boroughs have decided to report the charter favorably, with a single amendment, which will keep the Police force in office; and the bill itself provides that it shall be operative without submission to the people. Scores of the best men in New-Haven went before the committee and testified as to the character of the men who were engineering the movement, and also urged that the charter should be submitted to the popular vote; but their presence and testimony availed nothing, and now the contest is to be carried into the Legislature. The Republicans might fairly say that the Democrats could do nothing worse for themselves and nothing more advantageous for their opponents than to pass the bill, because of its outrageous character; but they will take the side of principle, and will probably be able, with Democratic support, to defeat at least a part of the scheme. In any event the animus of the transaction is so apparent that the Democratic Party, as a whole, will suffer in reputation and will lose before the people another year.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Another party measure is the modification of the Registry law which was passed in 1868 by the Republicans, to prevent illegal voting. This has always been objectionable to the Democratic Party, though in the cities they have been forced to call in to their aid the registry lists many times, to prevent mobs from taking possession of their caucuses. Judge Woodruff, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, favors the entire abrogation of the law, but some of the party are wise enough to see that such a course would be fatal, and a bill has been prepared, to be presented to-morrow, which will go into the pruning business considerably, but will retain the registration feature. Now, all persons to be registered as new voters must hand in "applications to be made" to the Registers; this will be stricken out, and voting will be allowed on certificates from one town to another, which was formerly a provision of the law, but was found to open the way for the issue of forged certificates. Voters can only be made now at day sessions of the Selectmen; but the new bill will provide for evening sessions. Naturalized persons can only be admitted by the Superior Court in the county where they reside; the change will allow them to go into any county, and a proposition will be made to permit naturalization in inferior courts, which are usually under the control of partisans. The whole object of these changes is to open the doors to loose management, and is only the entering wedge to more sweeping legislation in case there should be a further infliction of Democratic rule, which is hardly to be anticipated.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The most important matters of general interest, aside from political legislation, are now coming to the surface, and will soon be disposed of, as the final adjournment will be reached by the 18th or 25th of the month, probably. The Committee on Railroads have reported adversely on the petition of the New-York and Eastern Railroad Company to bridge the Housatonic River for the purpose of building a railroad parallel, at an average distance of a mile, to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road. The objection is not to bridging, but to the unsound financial character of the enterprise, and the committee report several amendments to the general Railroad law, under which all new roads are to be governed in their organization and in the issue of bonds. Not until the road-bed is completed can bonds be issued, and then for $7,500 a mile to equip with a single track of iron, or $10,000 if steel is used, and $15,000 a mile for a double track of iron, or $20,000 for a double track of steel. A minority report is submitted, signed by two members of the committee, allowing the bridge to be built when the road has expended $1,000,000 in construction. It is probable that the majority report will be accepted, as the movers in the enterprise did not make a very satisfactory financial showing. Though an outlay of five millions is contemplated, the amount subscribed for organization, but not paid in, is only $240,000.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments have reported favorably on resolutions providing for Fall elections in November, and sessions of the General Assembly in January; extending the term of Judges of inferior courts from one year to six; giving two-thirds of the Legislature the power to restore forfeited rights to persons who have been committed to the State Prison, and forbidding municipal corporations from making grants in aid of railroads. And adverse reports are made on amendments giving the Governor and Supreme Court the pardoning power, and giving the Legislature the power only by a two-thirds vote (a majority is now required) to overrule the Governor's veto.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The Committee on Female Suffrage have reported favorably on a bill giving single women, holding property to the amount of $500, the right to vote in town, city, borough, and school district meetings, and on another giving married women the right to hold property in their own name, to make contracts, &c., the same as in Massachusetts. Abby Smith and sister, of Glastonbury cow fame, petition for equal rights, and they have been given leave to withdraw.

SAVINGS BANKS.

At its last session the Legislature appointed a special commission to examine into the condition of savings banks, and a report was submitted to this session, showing that the banks in many cases were doing business in violation of law, by making wild-cat investments, securing bonuses for loans, &c. It was shown, also, that these banks were being run in the interest of national banks, the directors of the latter having the control of the former. The commission made important recommendations to remedy these abuses, but have met with a torrent of opposition from the banks, and the Committee on Banks have reported a modified law, which divorces all national banks from savings banks when the latter's deposits amount to over $500,000, and allows only three directors of a national bank to act in a savings bank, and severe penalties are provided for bonus transactions, or official irregularities of any sort. Even this, however, will be strongly opposed, and the bank men say the Senate is already pledged to defeat it.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

An important bill is now pending before the Finance Committee, requiring life insurance companies to invest one-tenth of their yearly assets in real estate first mortgage securities in this State, till their whole State investments amount to twenty per cent. of their gross available assets. The total assets of Connecticut life companies are eighty-four millions of dollars, or, after deducting premium notes, fifty-one millions, and these have grown from a little over eight millions in 1863, and the companies say that this enormous success itself proves that their investments have been of the right character. The fact is, I believe, that, with our first-class companies, the losses by poor investments have been nothing almost in comparison with the losses of banks and trust companies in the same period. Senator Pond, of Hartford, is prominent in urging the passage of the bill, though it is said that the Hartford Print Company, of which he is President, has its whole capital of $250,000 locked up in a single building, and that during the panic a life company made it a loan of $100,000 which enabled it to meet its obligations in New-York, and ride through the storm.

AN INEBRIATE ASYLUM—PETITIONS FOR EXEMPTION FROM LICENSE.

A bill has been reported favorably for the incorporation of a State Inebriate Asylum, though no appropriation to support it is recommended. The idea is to start the thing this year, and get it under way in private hands, with the Governor as a corporator ex-officio, and then in the future nourish it if occasion requires. An act providing for commitments, as in New-York State, has also been reported favorably. A bill for the care of drunkards on the reformatory plan, in county workhouses, is being considered. Both these measures were recommended by a special commission chosen last year. The liquor-dealers have sent in a numerously-signed petition for the exemption of license on sales of ale and beer, and very many petitions have been received asking for further legislation to prevent the sale of liquor. The question is a difficult one for any party to solve, and it is probable that the whole subject will be continued to the next session as the easiest way to dispose of it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Though the constitutional amendment concerning Senatorial districts has been defeated, yet the Legislature has done a good thing in passing, by a two-thirds vote, an amendment which will give every town having a population of 5,000 and over, and having but one representative, two representatives in the House. This will double the representation of Bridgeport, Derby, Meriden, and Vernon. There is still some talk of the Constitutional Convention matter, but it will probably not meet with favor, though both parties pledged themselves in the Spring platforms to submit the question to the people. It seems to be a pledge better honored in the breach than in the observance. A special committee on the new Capitol building at Hartford have reported in favor of indorsing the improved plans adopted by the State Commissioner, and the Legislature will undoubtedly give consent that the work shall go forward, with the understanding that the building, including its furnishing, shall cost only two millions and a half. The State will have, therefore, to make an additional appropriation of about one million, making two millions in all, Hartford having voted $500,000, besides giving a $600,000 site. But as Hartford pays three-fifths of the entire revenue of the State, the expense at large is small comparatively.

THE END OF AN ELOPEMENT.

A FAITHLESS WOMAN AND A FOOLISH MAN—ONE IS FORGIVEN, THE OTHER DIES.

A brief telegram to Brooklyn Police Headquarters, about three weeks ago, announced the fact that a tailor named Ludowig Best, about forty years of age, had mysteriously disappeared from his home, in Boerum street, Williamsburg. Some days after he was missed, his wife discovered that just before his disappearance Best had drawn all his money—$825—from the savings bank, and it was subsequently discovered that he had been seen in New-York with the wife of the proprietor of an oyster saloon on Montrose avenue, Brooklyn. Further inquiry established the fact that the woman alluded to had left home on the day of Best's disappearance. From New-York Best and the woman went to Albany, and there engaged a room at a fashionable hotel, where they stopped for a week. At the end of that time the woman, becoming tired of Best, left for Chicago, taking with her most of the money which he had drawn from the savings bank before leaving home. She was traced to Chicago by her husband, who forgave her unfaithfulness and took her back to Williamsburg. It should be stated that the woman left the hotel at Albany suddenly in the night. When Best discovered her absence, and that his money also was gone, he commenced to drink heavily. He remained in a continual state of semi-intoxication until the night of the 3d inst., when he was found insensible on the sidewalk. He was carried by an officer to a station-house, but died almost immediately on his arrival there. There were no marks of violence on the body, nor any indication that death was the result of foul play. A business card indicating that he was a resident of Brooklyn having been found in his pocket, Chief of Police Mallory telegraphed the fact to Superintendent Folk. A brother-in-law and a son of the deceased were communicated with and both started for Albany yesterday morning to claim the remains.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Allen prosecuting, James Newton, alias John W. Adams, charged with passing a fraudulent check for $65 on the National Drovers' and Butchers' Bank in payment for 1,500 cigars received from Lichtenstein Brothers, of No. 550 Eighth avenue, pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... A colored youth named Edward Palacios, charged with the larceny of $680 from his employer, Thomas William Tobin, of No. 1,299 Broadway, pleaded guilty to an attempt and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... James Lyons, a juvenile pickpocket, pleaded guilty and was sent to the House of Refuge.... James O'Brien, charged with stealing a parcel containing 500 books, the property of John B. Collin, No. 48 Ann street, was found guilty of petit larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A RECEIVER OF TAXES ABSCONDED.

Daniel W. King, Receiver of Taxes of the Town of Greenburg, Westchester County, has absconded with funds belonging to the town amounting, as it is supposed, to between $5,000 and $6,000. As the persons who became his bondsmen to the amount of $300,000, are responsible men, it is not believed that the town will lose anything by the disappearance of Mr. King. Some of his relatives are understood to have volunteered to pay the amount of defalcation. Mr. A. O. Wilsen, Supervisor of the town of Greenburg, and the County Treasurer, have taken the proper legal steps to secure the town and county against any loss in the matter. The defalcation on the part of Mr. King was known to very few yesterday outside the Sheriff's office.

THE HARDIN WILL CASE.

Yesterday the Harden case came up again before the Surrogate, and the administratrix was examined at considerable length. The Surrogate excluded all the evidence offered of conversations held by Mr. Harden with the witness. She testified that Walker, her alleged husband, had induced her, under a promise of marriage, to go to New-Brunswick, N. J., and that when they arrived there he stated he could not marry her because he had a wife living. That on their return to this City a Mr. Mitchell, who was friendly to both, used his influence with Walker, and accompanied them to a place where the form of a marriage ceremony was performed, subsequent to which Walker still stated she was not his wife, and that he had a wife living. She also testified to the bad treatment she had received from him. That in 1846 she heard from various sources that Walker was dead, and she believed that such was the fact. The case was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday in the Controller's office, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair. All the members were present.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the appraiser appointed by the City and the appraiser selected by Mr. Clarence G. Mitchell to appoint an umpire to determine the value of the corporation lot No. 73 Elm street, with a view to fixing the rent to be paid in future.

The Mayor read a communication from the officers of the Seventh Regiment, asking the board to assign part of the City property, known as Hamilton square, for a site for an armory for the organization, in pursuance of chapter 234 of the laws of 1874. After reading the communication, the Mayor said: "This seems to me to be a fraud."

Alderman Van Schaick replied that the application was based upon an act of the Legislature.

Mayor Havemeyer—What of that? What do members from Chautaqua County know about affairs in this City? I think this is a fraud.

Alderman Van Schaick—There is law for the application.

Controller Green—I move the matter be laid over. The motion was adopted.

A resolution was adopted directing the Chamberlain to examine the securities of the sinking fund and report the result to the board.

A communication was also received from the Department of Docks, inclosing a requisition for $1,000,000 to carry on the work of building piers, &c. It was laid over.

Controller Green then offered the following:

Whereas, The Department of Docks has requested the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to cause to be issued the further amount of $1,000,000 for the purpose of enabling said department to continue the works which it is authorized to prosecute; and,

Whereas, In the judgment of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund it is at this time not wise to issue more bonds for any purpose whereby the debt of the City will be increased, unless the occasion therefor be very imperative; and,

Whereas, It appears that the debt of the City has increased during the last two years, principally by the requirement for the Department of Public Works and for payments for new parks, streets, avenues, and boulevards, and by the liquidation and payments of debts contracted by the past régime, and which have been and are constantly appearing in the courts, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Department of Docks be respectfully requested to inform the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund what works are now in progress under charge of that department and the probable cost of each, and what works the said department contemplates undertaking during this and the next calendar year, and the probable revenue to be derived therefrom when completed.

Resolved, That the Department of Docks be further respectfully requested to furnish the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund with a statement of the piers, wharves, and bulk-heads now under lease from the City, the names of the parties to whom leased, the term of the lease, and the amount of the rent, and what piers, wharves, and bulk-heads remain unleased, and why they so remain.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, though claiming no direct jurisdiction in the premises, except with respect to the Department of Docks, deem it not improper to express their opinion that the prosecution of works, such as boulevards and avenues in the upper part of the City, which are not and will not be of any public utility for a generation to come, and which charge upon the City large sums of money, and which increase the debt without any corresponding advantage, should cease, at least, until those whose property is benefited thereby show more readiness to pay the assessments; therefore,

Resolved, That the openings of streets, boulevards, and avenues in the upper part of the City, and acquiring land for the same, should be discontinued until the methods adopted are changed so as to prevent the extravagances that have been practiced in these matters, as well as the charge of immense sums upon the City Treasury.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A communication was received from the Fire Department requesting the board to assign a lot on Hamilton square for an engine-house. It was referred to the Controller. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The second and third stories of the premises, Nos. 106, 108, and 110 Centre street, were leased from Morgan Jones for the term of ten years from May 1, 1870, at a yearly rent of $7,500, for occupation by the First District Police Court, and such premises have never been occupied, or in any wise, for the purposes by such court,

Resolved, That the Controller be authorized to rent out such premises for the balance of the term reserved at such rent as may be deemed most advantageous to the City Treasury.

The board then adjourned.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

FAILURE OF THE FIRST BALLOON ASCENSION FROM THE HIPPODROME.

An unusually large audience gathered in and around the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon to witness the first of Prof. W. H. Donaldson's twelve ascensions in search of fame and the easterly current. The balloon to be used was filled with common burning gas some time before the beginning of the performance, and tied at one end of the race-course. But it was impossible not to see that although the balloon was so full of gas as to tighten the netting all around it, yet the lifting power was very small. A few inquiries elicited the explanation which was subsequently made to the audience. The gas used to inflate the balloon was taken from the mains of the Mutual Company, and their gas is "carburetted with naphtha," which makes it rich for burning, but altogether too heavy to be used in ballooning. That was the statement made at the end of the usual afternoon performance, and the speaker pledged his professional integrity to its truth. There was some little whistling and confusion expressive of incredulity, but on the whole, those present separated with a good nature which did not argue very much surprise at the result. Several attempts made by the reporter to find Prof. Donaldson were unsuccessful, but his agent was on hand, and seemed very much disappointed by the mistake, which was not discovered until too late to be remedied. In the future ascensions, which will certainly be made, he said, the Manhattan gas will be used, which is very much lighter than the Mutual. In reply to some remarks upon the smallness of the balloon, he said that it was plenty large enough for the purpose, and had proved itself to be so in several preliminary ascensions at Binghampton, where it had repeatedly taken up two or three persons, while to-day it could hardly lift ninety pounds. He added that the Professor is a firm believer in the easterly current, and that, if the ascension had been successful, he would have gone as high as the balloon would have taken him, which he estimated at two and a half to three miles, if that were necessary to find the current. That being done, the result was to have been telegraphed to Mr. Barnum.

COL. THEODORE O'HARA.

In accordance with the directions of the Kentucky Legislature the remains of Col. Theodore O'Hara were removed from the cemetery in Columbus, Ga., on the 4th. They had been buried nearly six years, and were inclosed in a wooden coffin. An arch of brick had been constructed over the coffin, and the grave filled with earth. On opening the grave it was found that the coffin was badly decayed, and that nothing but some rotten clothing, the buttons being as bright as when made, and a skeleton, were all that remained of the poet and gallant soldier, who had been a hero of two wars. The remains were arranged in as good order as possible, placed in a metallic coffin, and carried to the express office. At six o'clock in the afternoon the Columbus and City Light Guards, as a battalion, under command of Capt. Shepherd, escorted the remains to the depot. The Columbus Guards' band, playing the "Dead March in Saul," marched in front. Several carriages filled with ladies joined in the procession, and assisted in honoring the lamented dead. At the depot the coffin was deposited on the platform, and left in charge of a guard of honor until 12:45 A. M., when they started direct for Louisville. Gen. James H. Taylor accompanied them. Kentucky is gathering all her soldier dead of the Mexican war to her own soil. Col. O'Hara is the last of her heroes.

MORE BOY-TORTURERS IN BOSTON.

About 7 o'clock Sunday evening a gentleman passing along Huntington avenue, near its junction with Dartmouth street, Boston, saw three boys, two of whom appeared to be torturing a third. Upon his approach the two boys fled, and upon inspection he found that the third boy, whose name is Frederic Wilson, residing upon Common street, had been securely fastened to a fence by means of a rope by the two who had left, and that they had informed the boy that death awaited him if he should utter any cries. The gentleman unloosed the boy from his uncomfortable situation, and started in pursuit of the other boys, who were fast disappearing in the distance. He was aided by two officers, whom he had hurriedly informed of the affair, and who followed the boys to West Canton street, where they were lost sight of. What their purpose was is not known, but as one of them exhibited a knife it was thought that they intended the boy harm.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Steam-ship Acapulco sailed yesterday for Aspinwall with 740 tons freight, 439 tons through to San Francisco, and 272 passengers, 249 of which were through, and 109 of that number in first cabin. Her outward receipts exceeded those of same time last year about $16,600.

WISCONSIN RAILWAY LAW.

ADVERSE DECISION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN INJUNCTION SUIT.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE HAS FULL POWER TO ALTER RAILROAD CHARTERS—CONSOLIDATION WITH OTHER ROADS DOES NOT CHANGE THE PRINCIPLE.

The Judges of the United States Circuit Court, (Davis, Drummond, and Hopkins,) sitting at Madison, Wis., have decided the North-western Railroad case in favor of the State authorities, holding that under the Wisconsin Constitution it is competent for the Legislature to fix the rates of toll, even to the extent of destroying the property of the corporations. The motion for an injunction to restrain the enforcement of the law was overruled, the decision being given by Judge Drummond. This opinion the special telegrams of the Chicago *Tribune* supply as follows:

THE OPINION.

We have not had time to prepare any opinion in the case, but, as it was thought desirable that there should be a decision upon the motion for an injunction, I am instructed by the Court to present the following as its conclusions upon the points made for a preliminary injunction:

1. On the assumption that the act of the 11th of March, 1874, "relating to railroads, express, and telegraph companies in the State of Wisconsin" is invalid, we think the Court has jurisdiction of the case. The bill is filed on behalf of citizens of Europe and of other States, to enforce equitable rights, and to prevent action by the Railroad Commissioners which may result, as alleged, in serious injury to those rights. It was not necessary to wait until the Commissioners had put the law in full operation, and its effects upon the railroad company had become complete, before the application against them was made to a court of equity. A very important function of that court is to prevent threatened wrong to the rights of property.

We are of opinion that the act of 11th of March mentioned above was not repealed by the act of the 12th of March, 1874, the second section of which declares "all existing corporations within this State shall have and possess all the powers and privileges contained * * * in their respective charters;" and the act of the 12th of March, 1874, the ninth section of which imposes a penalty for extortionate charges. There are apparent inconsistencies between these last two named acts and that of the 11th of March; but it becomes a question of intendment on the part of the Legislature. On the same day a joint resolution was passed (March 12) directing the Secretary of State not to publish the act of the 11th of March until the 28th of April. In this State no general law is in force until after publication. We may consider the joint resolution in order to determine whether the Legislature intended that the two acts passed on the same day should repeal the act of the 11th of March, and from that it is manifest such was not the intention of the Legislature.

3. The charters of the railroad corporations under the Constitution of Wisconsin "may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after their passage." In legal effect, therefore, there was incorporated in all the numerous grants under which the North-western Railway Company now claims its rights of franchise and property in this State, the foregoing condition contained in the Constitution. It became a part, by operation of law of every contract or mortgage made by the Company, or by any of its numerous predecessors, under which it claims. The share and bondholders took their stock or their securities subject to this paramount condition, and of which they, in law, had notice. If the corporation, by making a contract or deed of trust on its property, could clothe its creditors with an absolute, unchangeable right, it would enable the corporation, by its own act, to abrogate one of the provisions of the fundamental law of the State.

4. This principle is not changed by authority from the Legislature of the State to a corporation to consolidate with a corporation in another State. The corporation of this State is still subject to the Constitution of Wisconsin, and there is no power anywhere to remove it beyond the reach of its authority.

5. As to the rates for the transit of persons and property exclusively within the limitations of this State, the Legislature had the right to alter the terms of the charter of the North-western Railway Company, and the fact that such alteration might affect the value of its property or franchises cannot touch the question of power in the Legislature. The repeal of its franchises would have well-nigh destroyed the value of its tangible property; and while the latter, as such, could not be taken, still its essential value for use on the railroad would be gone.

6. The fact that grants of land were made by Congress to the State cannot change the rights of the corporations or of the creditors. If the State has not performed the trust it must answer to the United States.

7. The act of the 11th of March, 1874, while not interfering with the rates of freight on property transported entirely through the State to and from other States, includes within its terms property and persons transported on railroads from other States into Wisconsin, and from Wisconsin into other States. This act either establishes or authorizes the Railroad Commissioners to establish fixed rates of freight and fare on such persons and property. The case of "The State Freight Tax," reported in 15th Wallace, p. 232, decides that this last described traffic constitutes "commerce between the several States," and that the regulation thereof belongs exclusively to Congress. It becomes, therefore, a very grave question whether it is competent for the State arbitrarily to fix certain rates for the transportation of persons and property of this inter-State commerce, as the right to lower rates implies also the right to raise them. There may be serious doubts whether this can be done. This point was not fully argued by the counsel, and scarcely at all by the counsel of the defendants; and, under the circumstances, we do not at present feel warranted, on this ground alone, to order the issue of an injunction. If desired by the plaintiffs, it may be further considered at a future time, either on demurrer to the bill, or in such other form as may fairly present the question for our consideration.

The motion for an injunction is overruled.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE DEFENSE.

In view of the decision just rendered, we trust it will not be considered out of the line of our duty to make a suggestion concerning this litigation to the counsel for the defense. It is manifest that the questions involved are grave ones, and that the courts of last resort will ultimately have to pass upon them. It is equally manifest that a speedy decision, in which all parties are vitally interested, cannot be obtained unless there is harmony of action on the part of both the complainants and defendants. In the meantime, and while this litigation is in progress, would it not be better for the defendants, as far as lies in their power, to have prosecutions for penalties suspended? These prosecutions are not required to settle rights. They are attended with great expense, and if enforced while an effort is making, in good faith, to test the validity of this legislation, must cause serious irritation, and cannot be, as it seems to us, productive of any good results.

Mr. Stoughton inquired if the court would give any instructions regarding the point on which it would hear further argument.

Judge Davis—You had better consult with the other side. Of course, you can make demurrer to the bill or make application for an injunction if you see fit. We thought our decision and the suggestions made would enable the parties to come to some arrangement whereby the matter could be speedily adjusted, and further litigation be suspended.

Assistant Attorney General Sloan said he hardly felt authorized to make such an agreement.

Judge Davis—It seems to us, gentlemen, that in any matter about which there is doubt it would be better to suspend affirmative action until a final decision is secured.

In reply to the inquiry when the court would consent to hear further argument, Judge Drummond said if there were to be any it could be made at once.

Judge Hopkins—It appears to the court that the defendants did not anticipate the question of inter-State commerce, so did not argue it at all.

Judge Davis—There is another point about this litigation, and it is this: It would be practicable to get the whole question in the Supreme Court, at the October term, and that is what I mean in my suggestion. It is probable that a case could be heard there at that term. The question is whether affirmative action had not better be suspended until that question is disposed of.

Attorney General Sloan assured the court that there was no intention on the part of the Railroad Commissioners to interfere with inter-State commerce, or cause any trouble in that regard.

Judge Davis—If prosecutions on that account are stopped, there is nothing to be gained by the other side by applying for an injunction. If you will harmonize together with the view of getting all these disputed questions speedily into the Supreme Court, we do not see why they cannot be disposed of at the October term.

Counsel for the complainants hoped further argument would not be postponed indefinitely.

Judge Davis—We are not postponing it indefinitely. It would be much more convenient to hear it next week in Chicago. But you see you cannot do everything in one or two days. You are in no particular danger. If it is not heard next week it may be several weeks. If these gentlemen say they will come down, we should be glad to hear it next Thursday in Chicago. We would rather have it heard next week than any other time. This is pressing right on us. I wish to get rid of everything in the nature of a court until next October. If you cannot arrange it, we cannot force these gentlemen. Judge Drummond has to go away the week following.

The Attorney General said it seemed to him the object of arguing for an injunction would be to ask the legal authorities not to prosecute suits.

Judge Davis—The operation of an injunction would be to prevent the Railroad Commissioners from doing anything about inter-State commerce. If they do not interfere, there is no objection to an injunction.

Mr. Stoughton wanted an agreement.

Judge Davis—My judgment is you are all sensible men, and magnanimous, and wish to do what is right; and if you get together and talk the matter over, you will agree upon a course. If nothing is done by the State by which you can be injured, why, there is nothing to prevent getting the case ready for the Supreme Court.

Judge Drummond remarked that the Attorney General had no authority over private individuals who wished to prosecute under this law. An injunction against the Railroad Commissioners would not operate *per se* against all the world; and inasmuch as anybody can commence prosecutions, an injunction against the Railroad Commissioners would not stop them.

Judge Davis—There is no doubt if the highest officers in this State advise the people not to commence suits, they will not probably commence any, unless there are some very ill-disposed persons in the State.

Ex-Mayor Gregory remarked that there were plenty such, whereupon Judge Davis said they must be very malicious, and, of course, there were mean persons everywhere.

Judge Drummond—We have been told the people of Wisconsin are a great and magnanimous people, and we presume that, if they once understand that this question is in process of final adjudication in the United States Supreme Court, they would not prosecute any suits.

Seeing the counsel were not likely to immediately come to an agreement, Judge Davis further remarked: "I think you ought to meet together in a spirit of mutual accommodation. The question is, Had you not better stay here and see if you cannot come to a better understanding? Can you, Mr. Sloan, be heard on this matter in Chicago next Thursday?"

Judge Drummond—Judge Davis expects to be with me in Chicago next week, and, as we have come here at a great deal of personal inconvenience, I think you should either come to Chicago or present written briefs. We cannot come here again. The court here will be kept open.

Mr. Stoughton—We have suggested to the Attorney General that the demurrer be put in and sustained, so we can get it before the Supreme Court in October. If that can be done, we do not wish to argue it further. If that cannot be done, we desire your Honor to name a day in Chicago when you will permit this question to be further argued.

Judge Davis—The court would not now be ready to sustain a demurrer in regard to that portion of the bill. The question is whether the case could not be argued on that point. There is no necessity of argument further on any other point. Meantime the State need not enforce the law so far as it relates to that portion.

Judge Drummond said it should be understood the complainants could apply for a further hearing before Judge Hopkins.

Judge Davis—Would it not be better to suspend action on this law until you have decided whether you will demur?

The Attorney General—Undoubtedly. We understand and feel the full force of that.

Judge Davis remarked that, if the Railroad Commissioners did not attempt to enforce the law in regard to inter-State commerce, there was no object in asking for an injunction.

The Attorney General replied that the Commissioners did not understand they had the right to interfere.

Judge Drummond said if any rates had been fixed, it was claimed by the State that the railroads are subject to fine and penalties for violation of the law. It was the duty of the Railroad Commissioners to call persons before them and examine them as witnesses. All these things the Commissioners could do.

The Attorney General said that was merely to collect information, not to enforce the law.

The opposing attorneys being yet unable to effect an arrangement, Judge Drummond said the counsel for the complainants had the right, in his opinion, to have the point about inter-State commerce further considered, and to ask for an injunction in relation to it; and, if the counsel for the State did not feel justified in coming to Chicago, they had the right to send a brief.

Judge Hopkins said he did not think counsel had any right to ask the Judges to come here again. They had come this time at great personal inconvenience.

Judge Davis—If there is not to be such an accommodation as will render it unnecessary for the complainants to press their application for an injunction we would like to hear the motion next week in Chicago, because on the Monday following Judge Drummond has to go away. [At this stage Judge Dixon, associate counsel for the State, entered the court-room, and received a mild reprimand from Judge Davis for trusting to a newspaper report about the time when the court was to meet, after his sixteen years' experience on the bench.] Addressing Mr. Dixon, Judge Davis continued; Everything but inter-State commerce has been decided in your favor. That is all. We would be glad if this matter could be heard next Thursday or Friday. I think, in view of the suggestions, you can come to an arrangement whereby all prosecutions will be suspended. If that is violated it does not prevent you from making an application afterward. You notify Judge Hopkins.

The court was then adjourned until Monday morning.

CONSULTATION.

The rival attorneys immediately retired to the consultation room. Mr. Sloan said the suggestions made by Judge Davis gave the complainants all the moral effect of an injunction. No attempt had ever been made in their office to encourage prosecutions, neither was there now any such intention. An agreement was not effected as to the further proceedings. If the complainants do not object to a pro forma decree being entered for the dismissal of the bill, the State are disposed to co-operate in getting the case ready for determination at the October term of the United States Supreme Court. But it is more than likely further argument will be made on Friday next, the question of inter-State commerce being a vital one.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE DECISION.

VIEWS OF THE COMPANIES' OFFICERS IN THIS CITY ON THE RECENT INJUNCTION SUIT.

The full text of the decision of the United States Court, at Madison, Wis., in reference to the Western railroads did not reach the street yesterday, but at the offices of the respective companies telegrams and letters were received, from which it appeared that the decision of the court was not so adverse to the railroad companies as had been represented. Above will be found the closing proceedings in the case which took place at Madison on Saturday last, by which it will be seen that in denying the injunction the court reserved the right to decide how far the question of inter-State commerce affected the constitutionality of the act. This question will come up for argument at Chicago on Thursday or Friday next, except counsel on both sides, in the meantime, agree to a demurrer to the bill, so as to allow the case to go before the Supreme Court at Washington in October next. Mr. Russell Sage, the Vice President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, handed a TIMES reporter yesterday a telegram which he had received from their lawyer at Chicago. It was dated July 4, but Mr. Sage having been out of town it did not reach him until yesterday morning. It was as follows:

> "The injunction is denied. Court does not decide the question of power of State to fix our rates, but leaves it for court of final resort. They also advise suspension of vexatious suits by State in meantime."

Mr. Sage said he had no doubt that they would succeed in defeating the State law. If the Supreme Court of the United States should decide against them then they would be obliged to comply with the law, but not till then. He did not expect, however, that the Supreme Court would do so. Should the court decide in favor of the State, then the value of all Western railroads would of course be depreciated, and Wisconsin would find it difficult in future to induce financial men to invest moneys within the State. Mr. Sykes, the Vice President of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, did not view the case in the light of the telegram received by Mr. Sage. The court, he said, denied the injunction because there was a clause in the Constitution of Wisconsin which gave the State power to regulate public corporations; but as regards the inter-State commerce question, the court, he said, was evidently against the right of the State to interfere in a matter which clearly belonged to Congress. The suggestion of the court to the State to suspend litigation until the question comes before the Supreme Court, Mr. Sykes considered as a victory for the railroad, and as a moral injunction against the State. He believed, too, that the court had not had time to consider the merits of the case, and that they seemed to evade the real issue. There were, Mr. Sykes said, 160 closely printed pages of argument submitted by their counsel to the court on Friday evening when it adjourned, and at 8 o'clock next morning Judge Davis rendered the decision not in writing, but orally. This showed, Mr. Sykes argued, that the Judges had not given that careful attention to the case which its importance warranted, and that the judgment was hasty and ill-considered. He had received a dispatch from Mr. Albert Keep, the President of the road, stating that they would go on as usual, and would pay no attention to the State law. In a letter which Mr. Keep wrote to Mr. Sykes on the evening of the 4th inst., after the decision had been rendered, he says:

> "The question of inter-State commerce, it is expected, will be argued in Chicago on Thursday and Friday next. The court suggests that a demurrer be entered, in such a way that the case could be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States for a final hearing in October, and that in the meantime all prosecutions against the company cease, so far as they can be controlled by the State officers and their attorneys."

One of the leading counsel for the railroad companies writes to Mr. Sykes to the effect that they have not the slightest doubt that the "hasty" decision which was rendered by the United States Court on Saturday last will be corrected in Washington, and this decision does not at all, counsel say, weaken their confidence in the position of the company. Counsel further say that there is a probability that both sides will agree to a demurrer to the bill, and thus allow the case to go to Washington for argument at the October term; but if the demurrer shall not be agreed upon, then the question of inter-State commerce will be argued before the Supreme Court at Chicago on Friday next. Mr. Sykes does not believe that the State law will be upheld by the Supreme Court. If the State, he said, has the power to regulate railroad corporations, it has also the power to regulate insurance companies and all other corporations, of whatever nature, doing business within the State. Should the State succeed in its present attack on the railroads it will next interfere with all corporations within its jurisdiction, and make them comply with its terms or suspend business. The attack upon the railroads Mr. Sykes ascribed to political motives, and said that the Governor had sent his Secretary through the State to stir up opposition to the companies. The people, outside of politicians, did not complain, and they were perfectly satisfied to pay the freight rates demanded by the railroads. Mr. Sykes was asked by the reporter what course his company would pursue, in the event of the Supreme Court deciding against them. He said that the effect of such a decision would be very injurious. It would deprive the first mortgage bondholders of a large portion of the receipts which now went to pay the interest upon the bonds it would affect, he said, all roads throughout the country, as other States would, perhaps, follow the example of Wisconsin; and the only way in which the companies could work the roads and pay a dividend would be by resorting to an inferior service; by providing rough cars with wooden instead of cushioned seats; by having slow instead of fast trains, and by doing as little as possible for the comfort of the passengers. The rolling stock, of course, should be maintained in good condition, but they would be able to give only third instead of first class accommodation. He did not say that his company would do this, but he did not see how they could maintain the present superior service at the tax fixed by the Legislature. The railroads, he said, may be driven into politics, and be compelled to fight for their rights in the various Legislatures by electing men who would be favorable to them. He did not approve of railroad companies interfering in politics, but an occasion might arise when they would be compelled to resort to all legal means to defend their property from confiscation. In conclusion, Mr. Sykes said he had strong hopes that the Supreme Court of the United States would decide the matter in favor of the railroads, and thus save the country an immensity of trouble.

MORTALITY DURING PAST WEEK.

The following is the report of Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, on the mortality during the week ending on the 4th inst.:

"In the week ending on the 4th of July there were 491 deaths reported in this City, against 476 during the previous week, and 630 reported in the week ending the 5th of July, 1873. In no former year since 1868 has the rate of mortality been so low and the general state of the public health so favorable in the opening week of midsummer, beginning the third quarter of the year. In the four weeks preceding the last three there was an average of 466.25 deaths each week, and in the twenty-six weeks, or half year, ending the 27th of June, there were 13,166 deaths, or an average of 506.38 deaths weekly. The death rate in the past half of the year was equal to 25.32 annually. Last week it was at 24 per 1,000. It was 23.80 per 1,000 in the previous week, and 22.10 in the week ending June 20. The deaths charged to diarrhœal diseases have increased gradually from the last week in May, when the total of them was eighteen, to sixty last week. Fifty-two out of the sixty were children under five years of age. This is far less than the usual mortality from this class of causes at this period of the year. There were thirty-three deaths from diphtheria reported last week, against seventeen reported in the corresponding week of the previous year. This treacherous disease continues to be the worst destroyer of children in the City, and it calls for whatever resources sanitary science can bring to bear against it. The increased number of deaths by drowning and by accidents and negligence in the streets may well engage the attention of Police officers on duty in the localities most exposed to such dangers to life. There were eight deaths by drowning last week, and during the month of June seventeen persons were killed by preventable casualties in the streets. The street casualties were of the following kinds:

Struck by railroad train, 1; struck by locomotive, 1; struck by a beam, 1; knocked down by runaway horses, 2; knocked down by truck, 1; run over by street railroad car, 4; run over by other vehicles, 2; fall from wagon, 3; fall from freight car, 1; fall in street, 1.

The efforts of the Board of Health to prevent waste of life by sudden and preventable causes, as shown in the attention given to the prevention of rabies, and in the maintenance of instruction, apparatus, and rescue stations to save from drowning, may worthily incite the needed vigilance and effort of the street and waterside Police to save more persons from the sudden causes of death which they can prevent.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

For some time past the three great trunk railroad corporations, Erie, New York Central and Hudson River, and Pennsylvania, have regarded their rates of tariff for the transportation of live stock as ruinously low, while, on the other hand, the expense incurred in the adoption of numerous plans for the better accommodation of this line of freight has been constantly increasing.

The freight agents of the roads affirm that during the past three months they were obliged to "take anything they could get" from the traders in consequence of no well-defined rate of tariff other than a nominal charge of 40 cents per hundred weight from Chicago, 20 cents per hundred weight from Buffalo, and proportionately, according to distance, from other points. To provide for the establishment of better paying rates, representatives from each road held a joint meeting at the Windsor Hotel, Fifth avenue, in the latter part of last week, and after a three-day session in consideration of the question, on Monday unanimously adopted the following rates, which are to take immediate effect:

	Cents per cwt.
From Chicago to New-York	55
From Buffalo to New-York	30
From Cincinnati to New-York	50
From East St. Louis to New-York	65
From Indianapolis to New-York	52½
From Jeffersonville to New-York	57½

It is believed that the immediate effect of the adoption of these rates will be a depression of live stock prices in the West, to arise from a desire on the part of the drovers to sell at home for the lowest figure, rather than submit to increased charges for transportation to the Eastern marts. If this should happen to be the result the effect, here will be manifest in increased prices in the wholesale meat market, which, however, cannot produce any very perceptible change in retail quotations.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to induce Mayor Havemeyer to favor the issue of New-York City bonds for the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge. The Mayor has long since defined his position on the subject. Notwithstanding this fact, Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, and Aldermen Platt and Ropes, of that city, called at Controller Green's office, with a view to ask for municipal aid to carry on the work. Mayor Havemeyer was expected, but he did not arrive. After waiting over one hour, the Brooklyn officials proceeded to the City Hall. They found Mayor Havemeyer engaged in signing warrants for the various departments. The delegation having been announced, a brief secret conference ensued, but it did not seem to be of a character that was very pleasing to the visitors. After a stay of ten or fifteen minutes, the officials retired without stating the result of their application. Mayor Hunter and Aldermen Platt and Ropes (the latter representing the Brooklyn Aldermanic Bridge Committee) came prepared to report the operations of the Bridge Company, and show the necessity of aid to enable them to go on with their great work. It is said that Controller Green told them that he had no power in the matter, and that it lay in the hands of the Common Council. The tenth installment of the sum to be raised by both cities, amounting to $450,000, has not yet been paid. Of this amount New-York City is to raise about $128,000. It is believed that if municipal aid is not furnished the work on the bridge will soon have to be suspended.

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, members of the Castle Garden and Ward's Island Committees, was held yesterday. The following communication was received from Controller Green:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 27, 1874.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: One year's rent to May 1, 1874, of Castle Garden is now due to the City of New-York, amounting to $12,000. It is absolutely necessary that such rent be paid within a reasonable time, or I shall be reluctantly compelled to direct that legal measures be taken for its collection. Respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

The Commissioners seemed to attach comparatively little importance to Mr. Green's communication. One of them remarked that the first thing the Comptroller ought to do was to put the Castle Garden buildings in a decent state of repair, and another said that it was not at all clear but that the buildings belonged to the State, and not to the City. Upon motion, it was resolved to set apart a plot on Ward's Island for the burial of deceased emigrants. This action was taken consequent on a communication from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction stating that $5 would be charged for the interment of each deceased emigrant.

DESERTING SAILORS.

Yesterday morning three men, belonging to the German bark C. L. Weyer, were arrested by the Police, at the request of the Master of the vessel, on a charge of desertion. The officer who made the arrest went to the German Consul for instruction, and was told to take the men before a United States Commissioner, where the Master of the vessel might make a complaint against them. The sailors were accordingly taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, but there the Master refused to make any complaint. The Commissioner then referred the whole matter to the German Consul.

THE COMET.

NO DANGER OF A COLLISION WITH THE EARTH.

LATEST SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS—IT IS APPROACHING THE EARTH AT THE RATE OF 2,592,000 MILES A DAY.

Since the appearance of Coggia's comet, considerable speculation has been indulged in as to the nature of these bodies, and various theories have been advanced which reflect little credit upon the intelligence of the authors. The comet's train has, of course, fallen in for a large share of attention, and the probabilities of its coming in contact with the earth, together with the effects of such a collision upon our planet, have been discussed in such a manner as to excite groundless fears in the minds of those who are ignorant of these subjects. Long before the subject was taken up by the press in this City, an article appeared in THE TIMES of the 20th ult., in which it was stated that no fears whatever need be entertained upon this point. The fact that the earth had actually passed through the tail of Biela's comet in 1872 was brought forward in support of this statement.

Biela's comet was discovered in 1826 by an Austrian officer of that name, and according to the calculations of Gambert and Clausen it has a period of sixty-six years. It disappeared in 1852, and was not again seen until the close of 1872, when it was rediscovered by Mr. Poyson, the British Government astronomer at Madras, under circumstances which leave no doubt that the earth had previously passed through its train. The fact was ascertained in this way: Some years previous the distinguished Italian astronomer Schiaparelli advanced and ably sustained the theory that meteoric showers are phenomena caused by the passage of the earth through cometic matter. Calculations showed that this comet if in existence would cross the orbit of the earth on Nov. 27, 1872, and on that particular day a great star shower was visible in England. The advocates of Schiaparelli's theory ascribed this magnificent meteoric display to the fact that the earth had passed through the tail of Biela's comet. A dispatch was at once forwarded to Mr. Poyson, at Madras, informing him that Biela touched the earth on the 27th of November, and requesting him to search near Theta Centauri, that constellation not being visible to advantage except in the Southern Hemisphere. In December Mr. Poyson found the comet in the region pointed out, and thus confirmed the theory that the star shower of the 27th of November was occasioned by collision with the comet's train. The radiant point of the shower was in Andromeda, and it had been ascertained that Biela's comet would overtake the earth in that constellation. It was calculated that during the five hours which the display lasted the earth had made a pathway for itself a quarter of a million miles in length by 8,000 miles in diameter through the comet's train, and yet in this enormous tubular section of the train, having a volume of about 12,000,000 of cubic miles, there were but some thousands of scattered shreds of matter so minute as to be unable to penetrate our atmosphere. This fact has clearly shown that there is nothing to be feared from coming in contact with the train of a comet.

As to the composition of the nuclei of comets very little is known. It is expected, however, that the spectroscopic examination of Coggia's comet will lead to important scientific discoveries in this respect. Since the spectroscope has been brought into use by astronomers in the study of the physical constitution of the celestial bodies no brilliant comet visible to the naked eye has appeared in that portion of the heavens they have been able to explore. It is, therefore, expected that very interesting problems will be solved by the observations at present being made on this comet in this country and in Europe. By the exact measurement of the wave lengths of the three bright bands of its spectra its chemical composition can be ascertained. From the observations already made by the spectroscope by M. J. Rayet, Professor of Astronomy at the Paris Observatory, it has been ascertained that in the tail there is no solid material in sensible quantities, since by placing the slit of the spectroscope across the tail a spectrum of three bright bands is seen, without a trace of continuous spectrum, each being separated by dark intervals. On May 19 Prof. Rayet made the first spectroscopic observation. The comet was then three minutes in diameter, and was forming a tail. The light seen through the spectroscope gave a continuous spectrum, from the orange to the blue—the spectrum of a solid nucleus—traversed by three bright bands, as the spectrum of a gaseous nebula. This spectrum is well recognized in other comets, but it differs from them in its dimensions and in the relative brilliancy of the different parts. The most essential difference observed is that while the continuous spectrum of the nucleus is, in general, large and diffuse, in Coggia's comet it is very narrow, while the luminous bands, instead of being sharply defined on the sides, the most refrangible are terminated toward the red and the violet with fine lines.

At Mr. Rutherford's observatory in this city, Mr. Chapman made some observations with the large telescope last evening, and will continue to do so while the nucleus of the comet remains in sight. He has given up his original intention of photographing it, owing to the fact that it is not likely to pass in its orbit near any conspicuous stars. He found its declination to be 60° 25′, and its right ascension to be 7:42:5. The condition of the atmosphere was rather unfavorable for making observations, but he said it was evident the envelope encircling the nucleus was enlarging, and also that the tail had increased very much in length within the last few days. It is at present approaching the earth with the velocity of 1,800 miles a minute, or 2,592,000 miles per day, and its distance from the earth's orbit is estimated at about 20,000,000 miles. The tail is increasing in length at the rate of 500,000 miles a day. On the 10th inst. it will be nearest to us. The disc of the comet is more planetary than stellar, and it has a nucleus which is very bright and well defined. The tail appears to be splitting, so that it is probable it will show two appendages very soon. Its perihelion distance is estimated at about 63,000,000 miles, and its orbit will therefore come within the orbit of Venus. If the tail continues to increase in width, and not be curved too much, it is possible it may come in contact with the earth. Mr. Chapman does not think, however, that there is much danger of such an occurrence taking place; and from what has been already stated as to the nature of a comet's train, even though the tail should touch our planet in passing round the sun, it could exercise no sensible influence in any way. The fact would not be known except to astronomers. The inclination of its orbit to the earth's orbit is about 68°, and as it moves in a parabolic curve, it is visiting us for the first and the last time. In many respects it is likely to prove more interesting to scientific men than any other comet that has appeared in our system.

ANOTHER FIRE-WORK DISASTER—SEVERAL CHILDREN INJURED.

Yesterday another distressing accident occurred in connection with the public displays of fire-works given by the City authorities in commemoration of the Fourth of July. On Monday evening a display of fire-works was given in Tompkins square, and the workmen in charge of the affair failed to remove the wooden frames on which the "set pieces" of fire-works had been nailed or fastened, after the fire-works had been fired off. The square is completely surrounded by tenement-houses, and yesterday a large number of children living in the neighborhood, attracted by the fire-work frames, began playing around them. Part of the frames suddenly fell and injured several children. Frank Mulhare, aged five years, of No. 418 East Eleventh street, had his left thigh fractured and was injured internally. John Wallace, aged seven years, of No. 410 East Eleventh street, had his thigh fractured and received other severe injuries. Charles Bern, aged three years, of No. 159 Stanton street, was badly cut about the head and breast. Mulhare and Wallace were removed to Bellevue Hospital. Bern was taken home.

A BOOK STORE ROBBED.

The book store of G. P. Putnam's Sons, Nos. 308 Fourth avenue and 54 East Twenty-third street, in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, was broken into on the afternoon of the 4th of July and robbed of some valuable stock. The thieves were probably interrupted in their work, as they appear to have only made a beginning in clearing the shelves. The most valuable article missing is an unique set of Irving's *Life of Washington*, in five volumes, folio, large paper. This had been prepared by Mr. George P. Putnam with special care, and contained many rare engravings in addition to some 400 illustrations inlaid with the text, and also chapters of the original manuscript. The set was handsomely bound in dark green morocco, with dark linings, and each volume was stamped on the inside cover with a coat of arms. Dealers and buyers of fine books are cautioned against purchasing such a set, and are requested, if it is offered for sale, to give prompt information to the above firm.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ST. JOHN'S DAY AT PUERTO PRINCIPE.

HOW THE DAY WAS CELEBRATED—A GREAT FALLING OFF SINCE THE WAR—MILITARY NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 30, 1874.

A private letter from a friend at Puerto Principe gives an amusing description of the festival of St. John's Day, as it was held in that place this year. It may be premised that the celebration of this fête-day was a custom confined to Puerto Principe, and in former years, especially before the insurrection, the inhabitants gave themselves up to one long round of pleasure, lasting the whole month. The celebration has been described as the Carnivals of Rome, Venice, and Paris, rolled into one. Balls and parties, lasting for days together, cavalcades, masks, processions in costumes of mythologic and historic times, reunions on every side, good temper and humor abounding, with a profuse and lavish display and expenditure, making June the gayest month of the year, and Puerto Principe the gayest place in the Island during that month. These were the characteristics of the celebration in former years. The subjoined extract will show the difference between then and now:

Since the insurrection this portly, princely day of hilarity has been shorn of its glory. It used to be one of those saint days that had to be kept in bonds by special ordinance of the "Ayuntamiento," like the Fourth of July at home. Next to the carnival it was the most hilarious and mundane of all the spiritually consecrated things in the religion of St. Peter. Think of a pious old Franciscan whose garments smell of sanctity and garlic, who shuffles along the streets in his long black robe as he comes from mass—imagine this father of the church militant sending off firecrackers to celebrate a religious event, or mingling in the sports of the cock-pit or fandango on some day set apart to commemorate an ancient saint. Like the famous Mardi-Gras in New-Orleans, the day of San Juan fills the streets here with fantastic processions, both afoot and on horseback, and every conceivable sort of music, from a Jews' harp to a bull fiddle, and the church bells tinkle and clang from morning till night, beaten with sticks by boys. A brass band from the military camp change their dirty uniforms for some cheap, colored-calico fancy costumes, and parade the streets, preceded and followed by numbers of white and black children, wild with excitement, stopping at every corner for the crowd to dance or sing, or occasionally to congratulate the proprietor of some Fonda on his ample stock of poor wine. The men, and most of the women, of the common class of the country people drink the wretched, distasteful red wine, which comes, some of it, over from Cataluña in huge pipes, and then they tinkle away on the "tiple," and sing the native cantatas of the *campesinos*—the wailing Cuban melody—the music of which strikes the ear like nothing else, and the words may be the story of some love-plaints, the beauty of some *enamorada*, or of the most profane and lascivious conception. Spanish soldiers forget the war to-day, and the "sospechos" of insurrection are for the time unthought of; aguadiente—the common cane rum of the country flows freely—and by dusk the young fellows and the soldiers have filled up the vacuum of rum with Catalan wine, and are ready for the danza and fandango, which they keep going the night long. The negro and white mix alike in the general jubilee. There is no fastidiousness on account of "race, color, or previous condition." You will see not only negro women with mulatto babies, but women, you take to be white, with piccaninnies of a darker hue than themselves; maidenhood, white and black, in loose gowns, tresses streaming *à la insurrecta*, and black lace mantillas or large silk handkerchiefs for shawls, chat and sing together, without a thought of social caste. Some of them may be chewing a quid of dirty, black, molasses-sweetened "breva," (tobacco,) and you are sure to see some with a cigareete or big cigar. I have seen children, four years old, as quietly puff a cigarette, first giving it the roll which is a knack of cigarette-smoking, as the most *au fait* of the Havanese. Truly, for the day, Cuba, or that part of it embraced in the limits of this city, is a republic in full blast—The socialism of Rochefort—the reign of frolic in place of terror and poverty. Cheap paper lanterns of all colors hang out from the miserable stores, and give light to the narrow, winding streets, resounding with the noise, confusion, and excitement of tum-tums, timbales, "bandurria," dancing and song—and this is the gayety, fun, and amusement of the great mass of the people, in praise and to the glory of St. John. The insurrection is fast finishing what once existed of virtue, even amid the barbarism of ignorance, and priestly superstitution, and oppressive government. It has worn down to threads the flimsy texture of social virtue, and except among a few of the best educated and most refined people—the better families—there is little attempt made at even a show of feminine delicacy and modesty. Bands of young, rollicking fellows will stop under the long, grated windows and balconies, and sing the rudest songs, with the most indecorous allusions, and the women and girls will flock to the windows, laugh, and enjoy it. And so passed the day and ended the night of San Juan in the sixth year of the insurrection. Mixed with the mirth and jollity of the night, you occasionally hear the cry of the sentinels, "Alto! quien vive?" The city is full of Spanish uniforms, and every shop-keeper wears the rosette of a volunteer. The Cuban and Spaniard are alike in one ambition, a full meal and plenty of music and dancing. He wants nothing more on earth—hopes for little else hereafter.

Regarding political affairs or military operations there is nothing new. The different columns in this district march out and back again, and don't find any rebels. The report which I have seen in the *Diario* respecting quarrels among the insurgent chieftains, and which are being most assiduously circulated, and the reported election or assumption by Maximo Gomez of the Presidency, are believed to be entirely false. Cisneros is said to be too well liked by the Cubans to think of permitting a Dominican to hold that office, which, according to the Cuban Constitution, can be held only by a Cuban born.

A court-martial was held here a few days ago. Sebastian Viamonte was sentenced to ten years *presidio*, chain gang, and his property confiscated. His offense consisted, I have been told, of having a row and thrashing a Spanish officer who made love to his sweetheart.

Poor Dockray is still in prison, patiently awaiting his trial.

Another meeting was held by several hacendados and a number of merchants, at the request of the Captain General, and after a conference of several hours on Saturday, they adjourned the meeting to the next day. They then resumed the discussion of the best means of relieving the country and averting a crisis in monetary affairs. They unanimously agreed that a tax of five per cent. on all private property and on the capital of every business firm should be imposed at once, for the term of two years. The tax should be paid every three months, and the means of collecting it and carrying the decree into effect should be left to the Captain General. I will write you next mail the result of these meetings and new resolutions, and the impression it makes on the minds of the people.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The Toronto Board of Trade is moving to secure the completion as early as possible of railroad communications between the present system of lines running from Lake Ontario northward and that branch of the Pacific Road which is to traverse the valley of the Ottawa and connect the eastern terminus of the main line with the Georgian Bay, probably at or near the mouth of the French River. Commenting upon this the Toronto *Globe* says: "While it was perfectly right and proper that every encouragement should be afforded to the Quebec companies to establish connection with Montreal, the merchants of Toronto and other ports on Lake Ontario owe it to themselves to leave no stone unturned to secure their share of the trade between Old Canada and the North-west. This is perfectly legitimate rivalry—beneficial to the whole, and not merely to any one section of the country. The Government propose to grant a subsidy not exceeding $10,000 a mile to the lines that will fill up the gap between their present termini and the new road above referred to. The construction of a railway to be common to all the present existing or projected lines coming under the terms of the act would probably meet the wants of the country, and achieve the result desired at the least possible cost. There should be no difficulty in effecting a combination of the several companies for this purpose, the Government, before granting the subsidy, taking the necessary guarantees for securing reasonable rates, and the necessary public facilities for traffic. We hope the boards of trade representing the interests most directly affected will co-operate in furthering this national project by all means in their power."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
7—Lawrenceville Cement Co. vs. Wood.	122—Hovey, &c., vs. Rubber-tip Pencil Co.
40—Bixby vs. Westcott.	124—Matter, &c., of Mer. Ins. Co. vs. Parker.
44—Caylus vs. N.Y., Kingston and S. R. R. Co.	136—Vermeyley vs. Post.
49—Smith vs. Cullinan.	137—Same vs. Same.
52—Metzgar vs. Liston.	138—Brady vs. Harris.
58—Smith vs. Cullinan.	143—Bulger vs. Gerdom.
63—Monteverde vs. Wilson	145—Sandford vs. Crandall.
64—Same vs. Same.	154—Ayliff vs. McKenna.
69—Winchell vs. Winchell.	155—Merford vs. Allerton.
78—Meyer vs. Meyer.	157—Wheeler vs. Brady.
82—Montgomery vs. Market Fire Ins. Co.	160—Matter of Henderson.
87—Marston vs. McNiff.	161—Peck vs. Briggs.
88—Platt, &c., Executors, vs. Platt.	170—Murray vs. Harway, &c.
89—In the matter, &c., Public Parade Ground.	171—Zittell vs. Sandford.
110—Weil vs. Wingert.	172—Doty vs. Potter.
118—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith.	174—Aaron vs. Heyert.
	177—Graff vs. Swinerton.
	178—Connor, Sheriff, vs. The Glendens Run Coal and Iron Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

No.
54—Coulter vs. Potter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, C. J.

Andrew Torney, robbery.	George Davis, larceny from the person.
Daniel Cronin, John Dunn, felonious assault and battery.	Thomas Moore, Patrick King, larceny from the person.
Richard Johnson, receiver of stolen goods.	Daniel Miller, William H. White, larceny from the person.
Otto Metzner, burglary.	John Gilly, larceny from the person.
Joseph Keating, Michael Powers, burglary.	
John Williams, larceny from the person.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hughes vs. Paraf; granted.
Hodson vs. Nadd; granted.
Wright vs. Sullivan; granted.
Snyder vs. Blood; granted.
In the matter of Fanny S. Palmer; granted.
Winship vs. Winship; memorandum.
Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Murray; granted.
In the matter of Wm. H. Morris; denied; memorandum.
Forefend vs. Collins; granted.
World Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Lowie; granted.
Jourdan vs. Jourdan; motion denied; memorandum.
Belding vs. Leichardt; an allowance of $750 granted to respondent.
In the matter of G. B. Dailey; memorandum.
Kratochsille vs. Brayer; granted.
Merrihill vs. Fitzgerald; granted.
Call vs. Cole; granted.
Smith vs. Pettee; granted.
Gaz vs. Arents; granted.
Baerlein vs. Boehm; granted.
Felkamp vs. Goodchild; granted.
Delaney vs. Maloney; granted; $10 costs.
Johnson vs. Beebe; granted.
Kirkland vs. Sandford; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Speir.

Eleazer Parmley vs. Geo. Bradshaw; motion that the plaintiff make the sixth article of the amended complaint more definite and certain is granted; the motion to strike out the thirteenth and fourteenth articles in said complaint is denied, with costs. See memorandum.

Henry P. De Graaf vs. John H. MacKinley; motion of defendant to stay proceedings until appeal from the order granting a reference be heard granted on paying costs of motion and filing security.

John Saemazzini vs. Maggie Saemazzini; the motion for alimony and counsel fee to enable defendant to defend, &c., is denied without costs and without prejudice to renewal of motion.

Edward C. Graham vs. Ella Nora Hoy, Executrix; motion that an allowance of two and one-half per cent. granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

M. Reisig vs. M. Monchan; motion adjourned to July 20, at 10 A. M.
James A. Kennedy vs. S. McElwing; see memorandum.
J. E. Morris vs. L. D. Whitney; see memorandum.
In the matter of John S. Lynch; order signed.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Spring $1 11¾@$1 12 spot, $1 11⅝@$1 11¾ July, $1 08¼ August, $1 05½ September; No. 3 Spring $1 04@$1 05; Rejected 95c. Corn active and higher; market strong; No. 2 mixed, 60⅜c. spot, 60¼c. August; Rejected, 57½c. Oats active and higher; No. 2 at 44½c.@45c. spot, 42½c.@42¾c. July. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 83c.@84c. Barley dull, and nominally $1 10@$1 20. Pork active and higher; market strong; sales at $18 80@$18 85 on July, $18 85@$18 87, August. Lard in fair demand and higher; sales at $11 35, spot or July; $11 40, August. Freights unchanged and quiet; Corn to Buffalo, 4c. In open Board this afternoon Wheat closed firmer at $1 08⅞ August; Corn closed strong at 61⅜c., July and August. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat, 299,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 Rye. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 181,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 7.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat dull and lower; sales of one car Extra White Michigan at $1 60; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club on private terms. Corn lower; sales of 3,200 bushels at 71c.@72c. Corn-meal $31 for Bolted and $30 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; shipstuffs, $20; middlings, $24@$26, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 12½ to the Hudson; $3 62½ to Newburg; $3 87½ to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 60c., to New-York 40c., to Albany 36c. Lake Receipts—55,600 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 897,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—81,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 1,323,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water yesterday noon, comprising shipments from the former for thirteen days, and from the latter for nine days, was 1,257,000 bushels Wheat, 1,677,000 bushels Corn, 140,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular and lower; sample lots of strictly Prime to Fancy, $1 25@$1 35; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 12 seller all the year. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 59½c. spot on the east side, in elevator; 58½c.@59c., July; 60¾c., August. Oats in fair demand and higher, at 55c.@56c. for No. 2 on elevator. Whisky steady, at 95c. Pork higher, at $20. Dry-salted Meats firm; more done; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c. at Omaha; 9¾c. here; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9⅞c. here. Bacon strong and higher; sales of jobbing and order lots at 7½c.@7⅝c. for Shoulders; 10¼c.@10⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅝c.@10¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm; Summer, 10¾c. Live Hogs quiet and unchanged. Cattle quiet and unchanged but rather weak. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Cattle.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice White, $1 60; fair to prime do., $1 50@$1 55; choice Amber, $1 60@$1 62; good to prime Red, $1 45@$1 55; common to fair do., $1 30@$1 40.; Pennsylvania do., $1 45@$1 48; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 38@$1 43; Western Spring, $1 30@$1 33. Corn firm; Southern White, 92c.; Southern Yellow, 85c.; Western Mixed, new, 77c.; old, 78½c. Oats active; Southern, 73c.@76c.; Western Mixed, 67c.@68c.; do. White, 70c. Rye firmer at 95c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm, with an advancing tendency. Mess Pork scarce, at $19 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@16c. Lard—Refined, 12½c. Western Butter active and strong; prime to choice, 23c.@25c. Coffee strong and active; fair to prime Rio, cargoes, 20½c.@22¾c. Whisky firmer at $1.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 7.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 1,240 bbls.; Wheat, 181,025 bushels; Corn, 162,600 bushels; Oats, 22,400 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 78,648 bushels; Corn, 65,515 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 21,582 bushels; Corn, 128,515 bushels; Oats, 25,950 bushels. Canal freights dull; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 33@$1 34; do. No. 2 do., $1 29@$1 30. Corn dull; sales, 10,000 bushels mixed No. 2 Western at 67c. Oats dull; sales, 2,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 at 54c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 28c.@30c.; Western choice, 22c.@24c.; fair to good do., 18c.@20c. Cheese weak; New-York State prime, 13c.@13½c.; Western Reserve do., 11c.@12c.; half Skims, 9c.@11c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, 25c.@26c.; Western, 24c. Petroleum—Refined, 12½c. cash and July; 12¾c. August. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extra, $5@$5 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana, Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 40; Amber, $1 47@$1 48. Rye, $1. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 79c.@80c.; Western Mixed, 78c. Oats firmer; White, 66c.@67c. Whisky steady at 98½c.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Flour unsettled, dull, and declining at $6 50@$6 75. Wheat dull; sales of Red at $1 14. Corn quiet and unchanged; Mixed, 63c.@66c. Oats steady at 47c.@55c. Rye firm and scarce at 90c. Barley nominal. Butter firm for the best grades; stock scarce. Pork firm at $19. Lard firm; sales of Summer at 10¾c.; Kettle, 11¾c.@12c. Bulk-meats strong; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c., spot; 7c., buyer July; Clear-rib Sides sold at $9 31¼; closing, $9 20 bid; $9 25 asked, for spot; sales at $9 35@$9 37½, buyer July; Clear Sides, 9½c. bid; 9⅝c. asked. Bacon active and higher; sales of Shoulders at 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear-rib Sides, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides 10½c. Whisky steady at 94c.

TOLEDO, July 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 49; No. 3 do., $1 34; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42; Amber Michigan, cash and July, $1 23; August, $1 18; No. 1 Red, 1 27½; No. 2 Red, August, $1 16@$1 17. Corn quiet and unchanged; High Mixed, 63½c.; spot, 62c., October; no grade, 60c. Oats steady; No. 1 53c.; No. 2, 49c., spot; 35c., August and September; Rejected, 46c.; Michigan, 51c. Freights unchanged and dull. Receipts—18,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 19⅜; No. 2, $1 17¼, spot; $1 17½, July; $1 33½, August. Oats in fair demand and firm at 45½c. for No. 2. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 59c. Rye steady at 89c. for No. 2. Barley nominal; No. 3 Spring, 80c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 150,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,800 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Wheat firm, and in fair demand; Red, $1; Amber, $1 10; White, $1 15. Corn firm at 72c.@80c. Oats firm at 58c.@60c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75c. Pork active and higher at $20; Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.; Hams Sugar-cured, 14c.; Plain, 13c.; Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c. Lard sold at 12¾c.@13¼c. Whisky, $94c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 7.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 30c. Resin dull; $1 60 for Strained; $4@$5 for Pale. Crude Turpentine dull; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Adams Ex.	108	200 Lake Shore	75
1100 West. Union	73⅞	1400 do.	74⅞
200 do. b3.	74	800 do.	74¾
100 do. s3.	73⅞	500 do.	74⅞
1200 do.	74	300 do. c.	74⅞
400 do. b3.	74	100 do. s3.	74⅞
600 do.	73⅞	1000 do.	74¾
100 Pacific Mail	43⅛	1200 do.	74⅝
100 Erie Railway c.	31⅝	1000 do. s3.	74⅝
600 do.	31⅝	300 Ohio & Miss. s3.	25½
400 do.	31½	800 do.	25⅝
400 do. b3.	31⅝	300 St. Paul	36½
200 do.	31⅝	300 do.	36⅝
100 do. s3.	31½	200 do.	36¾
500 do.	31½	400 do.	36⅝
100 do.	31⅜	300 do.	36⅝
100 do.	31¼	500 do. c.	36⅝
200 do.	31⅛	200 do.	36⅝
100 C., C. & I. C.	18⅝	300 do.	36¼
200 N. Y. C. & H.	99⅛	300 do.	36⅛
900 do.	99⅛	100 Rock Island	99½
200 do. s3.	99	200 do.	99⅝
100 do.	99⅛	200 do.	99½
800 Union Pacific	26⅞	100 do. b3.	99½
200 do.	26¾	200 do.	99⅝
500 do. b3.	26⅝	100 do.	99⅝
500 do.	26½	100 do. c.	99⅝
300 North-west. Pf.	57½	600 do. s3.	99¼
500 North-western	40¼	25 do.	99¼
400 do.	40¼	500 do.	99¼
400 do.	40⅛	200 Tol. & Wab.	36½
100 do.	40⅛	100 do.	36⅝
400 do.	40⅛	1000 do.	36¼
600 do.	40⅜	200 do.	36⅝
300 do. s3.	40⅛	400 do.	36½
600 do.	40⅛	600 do.	36⅝
100 do. s3.	40⅛	200 do.	36⅝
300 do.	40	300 do.	36¼
1000 do.	39⅞	100 do. b3.	36¼
300 do.	39¾	1200 do.	36⅛
100 do.	39⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117¼	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	115⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	12.113	6,000 do.	12.115¾
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. b. c.	12.116⅛	15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	12.116¾
20,000 do.	116	2,000 do.	116⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	12.113	6,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	113¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	116⅛	6,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	113¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	20	6 Adams Ex.	106
3,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S.	59½	25 U. S. Exp. b. c.	71
5,000 N. C. 6s, old, Jan. & July, sold yesterday afternoon, should have been S. C. 6s, new	19½	3900 Union Pac. b. c.	26½
		300 do.	26⅜
		200 do. s3.	26¼
		600 do.	26⅜
		900 do.	26⅜
		200 do.	26½
		1000 do.	26⅝
		200 do.	26¾
1,000 Alb. & S. 1st	101½	200 Clev. & P. G. b. c.	87¾
1,000 Ches. & Ohio 1st, coup. 1st.	52	25 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	14¾
		10 do.	15
3,000 St. L. J. & C. 1st.	95½	2300 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	74½
6,000 Mil. & St. Paul, I. & M. Div.	78	100 do. s3.	74⅝
		100 do.	74⅜
1,000 N. J. C. Con.	102¼	200 do.	74¼
10,000 C. & N. W. Con., Coup. G. bds.	80	1300 do.	74⅛
		100 do.	74¼
8,000 do.	79½	100 do. b3.	74¼
11,000 do.	79	300 do.	74⅜
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st.	102¼	600 do.	74½
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	95	100 do. b3.	74½
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st C.	105¼	2100 do.	74⅝
2,000 M. & E. 7s, '71.	95¼	100 do. s5.	74⅝
5,000 do.	95	100 do.	74½
2,000 L. S. C. C. 1st.	95⅝	300 do.	74⅜
5,000 do. b. c.	96	1000 do.	74⅝
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.	75	500 do.	74½
4,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st.	80½	100 do.	74⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	83¼	200 do.	74⅝
1,000 T. & W. 1st.	95¼	400 do.	74⅝
2,500 Long Isl. 1st.	90½	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	56½
10 Nassau Bk.	106	200 do. b2.	56½
15 Bk. of N. Y.	123	100 do.	56¾
6 Del. & H. Canal	119¼	8 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c.	129½
80 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	99½	900 Chi. & N. W. b. c.	39¾
300 do.	99⅛	100 do. b3.	39⅞
400 do.	99	100 do. s3.	39¾
200 do.	99⅛	400 do.	39⅝
300 do.	99⅜	500 do.	39¼
400 do.	99½	100 do.	39⅜
400 do.	99⅝	100 do. s3.	39⅜
200 W. Un. Tel. b. c.	73⅞	400 do.	39¾
300 do.	73⅞	600 do.	39⅝
100 do. s3.	73⅝	300 do.	39⅝
900 do.	73⅝	100 do. s3.	39⅞
500 do.	73¾	600 do.	40
200 do.	73⅞	100 do.	39⅞
900 do.	73⅞	200 do. s10.	39¾
200 do.	73⅝	300 do.	39¾
600 do.	73⅞	400 do.	39⅞
100 do.	74	100 do.	39¾
100 do. s3.	74	700 Chi. & R. I. b. c.	99⅛
500 do.	74⅛	100 do.	99⅛
100 P. M. S. S. C. b. c. s3.	43	500 do.	99⅛
100 do.	43	1200 do.	99¼
100 do. b3.	42⅞	600 do.	99⅜
200 do.	43	300 do.	99½
300 do. s3.	42⅞	100 do.	99⅝
100 do. c.	43	24 Rome & Wat.	80
100 do.	43⅛	100 H. & St. Jo. b. c.	26½
100 do. c.	43⅛	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c.	36¼
300 do.	43⅛	700 do.	36¼
500 do.	43½	500 do.	36
100 do.	43⅜	200 do. s3.	35⅞
100 do.	43⅛	100 do. s3.	35¾
200 Erie Railway b. c.	31⅛	200 do.	35¾
1100 do.	31	500 do.	35⅞
100 do.	30⅞	100 do.	36
200 do.	30¾	300 do.	36⅛
200 do.	30⅝	100 do.	36¼
500 do.	30½	100 do.	36⅜
100 do. c.	30⅜	200 do. b3.	36¼
100 do.	30⅜	1000 T., W. & W. b. c.	36
300 do.	30¼	200 do.	36¼
300 do.	30⅛	800 do.	35⅞
800 do.	30	100 do. c.	35⅞
300 do.	30⅛	1600 do.	35¾
100 do.	30¼	200 do.	35⅞
200 do.	30⅜	100 do.	36
500 do.	30⅝	400 do.	36⅛
500 do.	30¾	100 do. b3.	36⅜
300 do.	30⅞	500 do.	36¼
400 do.	30¾	300 do.	36⅜
100 do. s3.	31	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	25⅝
500 do.	31	200 do.	25½
800 do.	30⅞	100 do.	25¼
300 do.	31	200 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	18½
100 Mich. Cen. b. c.	74½		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300 West. Union s3.	74	200 C., C. & I. C.	18¼
3800 do.	74	100 Union Pacific	26⅝
500 do.	74⅛	200 do. s3.	26½
100 do. s3.	74	700 do.	26½
200 do.	73⅞	200 do.	26⅝
100 do. s3.	73¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	25⅝
200 do.	73⅞	200 do.	25½
100 Pacific Mail c.	43¼	700 North-western	39⅞
100 do.	43⅛	400 do.	39¾
100 Rock Island	99¼	3000 do.	39⅝
400 do.	99	500 do. s3.	39⅝
500 do.	99⅛	300 do. c.	39¾
200 do. b3.	99⅛	200 N. Western Pf.	56¾
100 Erie Railway	31⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	99½
100 do. b3.	30⅞	100 do.	99⅝
300 do.	30¾	100 do.	99⅝
1100 do.	30⅝	300 St. Paul	36¼
300 do. s3.	30⅞	100 do.	36⅜
700 Lake Shore	74½	400 do.	36⅛
200 do.	74⅝	200 Tol. & Wab.	36⅜
700 do. s3.	74¼	200 do.	36¼
1600 do.	74¼	100 do. b3.	36¼
20 Morris & Essex	93¼	200 do.	36⅛
100 do. s3.	93⅝	700 do.	36

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅞	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116½
7,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N.	115¼	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b. c.	116⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.	94½	100 Chi. & N.W. b. c.	39¾
22,000 N. Car. 6s, old, A. & O. b. c. b3.	20	600 do.	39½
		200 do. b3.	39½
500 C., P. & A., n.	96	200 do.	39⅝
5,000 U. Pac. 1st.	83	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	56½
1,000 C. & N.W. con. coup. G'd bds.	78¾	200 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	74⅛
		800 do. s3.	74⅛
5,000 do.	78½	900 do.	74¼
9,000 Erie 1st.	101	1000 do.	74⅛
3,000 N.-Y. C. conv.	102¼	900 do.	74¼
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	103⅞	1300 do.	74⅛
4,000 do.	103½	1000 do.	74⅜
2,000 M. & E. 7s, '71.	95	100 do. s5.	74⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st, LaC. Div.	85⅞	500 Un. Pac. b. c.	26½
		200 Clev. & P. G'd b. c.	88
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 con.	91½	30 N. J. Cen. x d.	106
		400 Chi. & R. I. b. c.	99⅛
40 D. & H. C. Co. b. c.	119½	1200 do.	99
1600 W. U. Tel. b. c.	73⅞	100 do. s3.	98⅞
100 do. b3.	73⅞	400 do.	98⅞
100 do.	73¾	700 do.	98¾
200 G. & S. Tel. b. c. b3.	66¾	300 do.	98⅝
100 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. b3.	43⅛	300 do.	98¾
100 do. b4.	43⅛	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c.	36⅛
100 do.	43⅛	600 do.	36
15 Amer. Exp. b. c.	60	300 do.	35⅞
300 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	99¼	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	55
300 Erie Railway b. c.	30⅝	100 T., W. & W. b. c.	35⅞
300 do. c.	30⅝	200 do. b3.	36
300 do.	30⅝	600 do.	35⅞
20 do.	30½	200 Del., L. & W. b. c.	107¼
700 do. s3.	30½	5 Morris & Essex	93¾
400 do. s3.	30⅜	10 do. b. c.	93¾
300 do. s3.	30⅜	200 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	25¼
23 Ill. Central			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

900 West. Union b3.	73⅞	1100 Union Pacific	26¾
800 do.	73⅞	100 do.	26⅞
200 do.	74⅛	200 do. b3.	27
400 do.	74¼	200 do.	27
400 do.	74⅜	30 Fort Wayne s20.	93
200 do. b3.	74⅜	100 North-west. Pf.	56
200 do.	74¼	100 do.	56¼
100 Pacific Mail	43⅜	200 North-western	39¾
200 Erie Railway	30⅞	100 do.	39⅞
200 do. s3.	30⅝	400 do.	40
200 do.	30⅝	600 do.	40⅛
300 do.	30⅞	200 do.	40¼
300 do.	30⅞	200 do.	40⅛
100 do. b3.	31	100 N. Y., N. H. & H. s3.	128⅞
100 do.	31	300 Ohio & Miss.	25⅜
200 do.	31⅛	600 Rock Island	98⅞
700 do.	31	200 do. s3.	98¾
200 N. Y. C. & H. s3.	99⅜	100 do.	98¾
100 do.	99½	200 do.	98⅞
100 do.	99⅝	400 do. b3.	99
150 do.	99½	200 do.	99
100 St. Paul	36	600 do. b3.	99¼
400 do.	36⅛	300 do.	99⅛
300 do.	36½	100 Han. & St. Jo.	26⅜
100 do.	36½	400 Tol. & Wab.	36⅜
200 do.	36¾	400 do.	36
200 St. Paul Pref.	74¼	400 do.	36
600 do.	74⅜	500 do.	36½
200 do.	74½	800 do.	36⅜
1100 do.	74⅝	100 do.	36⅝
100 do. b3.	74⅜	1000 do.	36½
1500 do.	74⅝	1300 do.	36⅝
100 N. J. Central	105½	100 do. b3.	36⅝

TUESDAY, July 7—P. M.

The Wall street markets to-day have been generally feverish and flurried, with a decline in almost every class of investment. The advices concerning the decision in the Potter Railroad law of Wisconsin, and the general deductions therefrom, have been in the main accountable for the general uneasiness and depression in all the Railway speculative shares. The market was tolerably active, nevertheless, and the transactions in stocks and Government bonds, especially in the latter, were larger than for some days past, this fact being due to the decline which brought in the shrewd class of small investors. In the opening sales nearly all the stocks in the general list declined, the fall in prices ranging from ⅜ to 1⅛ below yesterday's closing sales. Erie was active, but dropped from 31⅞ to 30; North-western, common from 41 to 39¼, preferred, 59 to 56¾; St. Paul, 36½ to 35¾, preferred, 56½ to 55; Rock Island, 99⅞ to 98⅞. The dealings at the First board were quite spirited, however, but the market was extremely variable, the prices fluctuating from ⅛ to ¾, upward and downward, all through the morning. The tone and direction of prices seemed to be influenced almost wholly by the Western shares, North-western and St. Paul taking the lead and controlling nearly all the other investment quotations. At the second call there was less activity but more steadiness, and in the last hour of business a marked improvement was observed. Shortly before the close prices advanced ⅛ to ⅞ ₱ cent. from the lowest prices of the day, but the list was "off" from ¼ to ⅞ on yesterday's final prices, and there was no subsequent recovery from the decline. The leading transactions were: In Lake Shore, 30,900; Erie, 17,200; Western Union, 16,400; North-western, 15,400; Union Pacific, 14,000; Rock Island, 13,400; Wabash, 12,500. Rock Island common improved ¼ at the close over the closing price of Monday; New-York Central was not affected; North-western Preferred fell 2¾, and Erie ⅞. Gold was quite heavy, opening at an advance of ⅛ on Monday's closing price, and falling steadily to 109¾ at the close. There were considerable sales by the the dealers in foreign exchange. Carrying rates were 3, 2, 2½, and finally 1 ₱ cent. Loans were made "flat" at the close. On Thursday the Assistant Treasurer will sell the second $1,000,000 of Gold, under the Treasury order for the month of July. The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury to-day amounted to $736,000 interest and $3,000 in redemption of called bonds. The Customs receipts amounted to $642,000, a very large sum for this season of the year. The transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank are reported as follows: Gold balances, $1,401,176; currency balances, $1,569,437; gross clearances, $31,133,000. The report of business at the Clearing-house shows the following results: Currency exchanges, $69,437,102; currency balances, $3,443,564; gold exchanges, $6,160,460; gold balances, $1,126,598. The engagements of specie for shipment by to-morrow's steamers, thus far reported, amount to $200,000 in gold coin and silver bars. Money was easy at 3 ₱ cent. on call, and closed at 2@3 ₱ cent. Foreign Exchange was dull and weak in the early business, at $4 87@$4 87½ for 60 days, sterling, and $4 89½@$4 90 for demand. The afternoon business was somewhat brisker, prime banker's 60 days sterling, being firm at $4 87½, and demand bills at $4 89½ and $4 90. Government Bonds were weak all day, and declined in sympathy with the fall in Gold. At the First Board 5,000 5-20s of 1862 sold at 113, a decline of ½; at the second session 1,000 of the same issue sold at 112⅞. A corresponding decline was noticeable in all sales of all the other Government Securities. Railway Mortgages were dull and steady, the only noteworthy change in quotations being in North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds, which in sympathy with the stock and the critical position of the company under the Wisconsin Railroad law in the pending litigation, declined 1 ₱ cent. New-York Central First Mortgage Coupon Bonds sold ¼ lower, at 105¼, and Morris and Essex sevens, of 1871, at 102¼; Lake Shore Consolidated Coupon Bonds, at 95⅝@96; Union Pacific, First Mortgages, 83; Ohio and Mississippi, second, 75. State Bonds were quiet and firm, and Bank Shares were generally neglected. The Wisconsin question, the Currency law, and the negotiation of the balance of the New United States 5 ₱ Cents. seem to have effected a pretty thorough unsettling of the markets, as they all appear to be as interminable and as inextricable as the Schleswig-Holstein question. The whole Street is pretty well convinced that the decision of the Circuit Court at Madison, which will be found in full in another column, is not by any means a bulwark of strength to the roads affected by it. Indeed it is generally conceded that the only peg they have to hang a hope on is the interpretation which may be leniently extended on the power of the State to regulate inter-State commerce. This is embodied in the seventh clause of the opinion. The fifth clause is conclusive and unmistakable as to the power of the Legislature to regulate the charter operations of the company within the State. As to the Currency bill, the constructions of its terms as implying contraction and expansion are about equally divided, and in this respect it proves a most convenient instrument, as it seems to be adaptable to both parties. There does not appear to be much anxiety to subscribe for the New Fives thus far, and the opinion of leading bankers is that the precipitation of the loan on the country was ill-advised, coming as it did at a time when the settlement of the currency question was beginning to develop some show of business activity. Although money is abundant, and comparatively unoccupied, it is not probable that $179,000,000 could be withdrawn in thirty days for the taking of this loan, without producing a violent reactionary effect.

Closing Quotations—JULY 7.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s, 1881	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¼	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	116½	116¼
American Gold	110	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87½@87¾	$4 87@87½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99½	99½
Chicago and Rock Island	99⅞	99¼
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅜
St. Paul Common	36½	36¾
St. Paul Preferred	56½	55½
Western Union	74	74¼
Union Pacific	27	27
Lake Shore	75⅛	74¾
Toledo and Wabash	36¾	36½
North-western Common	41	40⅛
North-western Preferred	59	56¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107¼
Central of New-Jersey	106¾	105½
Panama	110	109
Erie	31⅞	31
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	25⅜
C., C. & I. C.	18¾	18½
Harlem	125½	125½

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of Stocks, and the number of Shares sold:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	99⅝	99	4,900
Erie	31⅝	30	17,200
Lake Shore	75	74⅛	30,900
Wabash	36½	35¾	12,500
North-western	40⅜	39¼	15,400
North-western Preferred	57½	56	1,000
Rock Island	99⅝	98⅝	13,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36¾	35¾	9,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	55½	55½	100
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅝	25¼	2,700
Union Pacific	26⅞	26¼	14,000
C. C. & Indiana Central	18⅝	18¼	500
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26½	26½	200
Del., Lack. & Western	107¼	107¼	200
Western Union Telegraph	74⅜	73½	16,400
Pacific Mail	43⅜	42⅞	3,600
Adams Express	108	108	200
Total sales to-day			142,300

The latest quotations of Government Bonds were the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	115¾	...
6s, 1881, Registered	115¾	116
6s, 1881, Coupons	115¾	116⅜
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112⅞	113⅛
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112⅞	113⅛
5-20s, 1864, Registered	116	116½
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	116	116½
5-20s, 1865, Registered	116½	116¾
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116½	117
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¼	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116¼	116½
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116⅜	116¾
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	116⅜	116¾
10-40s, Registered	112¾	113¼
10-40s, Coupons	112¾	113⅜
5s, 1881, Registered	113	113¼
5s, 1881, Coupons	113	113¼
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	89½	90
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82	83

The following were the bids at the Exchange Board for State and County Securities:

Ala. 8s, '86	45	South Carolina 6s	25
Ala. 8s, '88	45	S. C., Jan. & July	19
Cal. 7s	110	S. C. Fund. Act, '66	19
Ga. 6s	75	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6
Ga. 7s, new bonds	89	Tenn. 6s, old	80
Ga. 7s, ind.	80	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.	59
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	80	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	80½
Indiana 5s	101	Tenn. 6s, N. S.	59
La. 6s, new bonds	20	Va. 6s, old	28
La. 8s, Levee bonds	20	Va. 6s, new bds.	32
Han. & St. J., due '86.	92	Va. 6s, Con. bds.	50½
N. C., Ap. & Oct.	20	Va. 6s, Con. bs., 2d S.	35
N. C., Jan. & July	35	Brook. 6s	93
N. C., Ap. & Oct.	35	Brook. 6s, W. L.	94½
N. C. C., off Ja. & Jy.	25	Brook. 6s, Im. S.	93
N. C. C., off A. & O.	25	Brook. 6s, P. P. L.	93
N. C. N. bds., J. & J.	10	Brook. 7s, P. P. L.	102
N. C. N. bds., A. & O.	10	N. Y. City 6s, '74	90
Ohio 6s, '75	98	N. Y. City 6s, '75	90
Ohio 6s, '81	100½	N. Y. City 6s, '77	90
Ohio 6s, '86	103⅛	N. Y. City 6s, '78	90
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. City 6s, '87	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	101⅛	Clev., P. & A., n. bs.	97
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	100¼	Det., M. & Tol. bs.	100
Bos. H. & E. 1st	21¾	Buff. & Erie n. bs.	97
Bos. H. & E. 1st g.	23	Lake Sh. div. bds.	95½
B. C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	53	L. Sh. con. coup. 1st.	95½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	51	L. Sh. con. coup. 2d.	90¾
Jol. & Chi. 1st	105	Mar. & Cin. 1st	102½
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.	95	Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	111¼
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	103	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95
Cen. N. J. C. C.	102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93¼
Am. D. & Imp. Bds.	100	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	89
Mil. & S. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	107	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	101½
M. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10 P. D.	91	N. Y. & H. 1st c.	105
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	103	N. Y. & H. 1st reg.	105
Chic. & N. W. 1st	100	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101
Chi. & N. W. c. g. bds.	78	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	89½
Chi. & N. W. r. g. bds.	78	Un. Pac. 1st bds.	83⅛
Gal. & Chi. ext.	102	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	80
Gal. & Chi. 2d.	99	Un. Pac. S. F.	64½
C., C., C. & I. 7s, S. F.	99¾	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	80
Del., L. & W. 7s, c.	103	Pac. of Mo. 2d	72
Mor. & Essex 1st	106½	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	97½
Erie 1st ext.	101	P., F. W. & C. 2d	100
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	97	C., C. & I. 2d	59
Erie 4th 7s, '80	95¾	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st	92¾
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	91	Alt. & T. H. 1st	100
Long Dock Bonds	98	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
Ill. C. 7 ₱ c., '75	101	T., P. & W. 1st E.D.	79¾
Dub. & S. C. 2d div.	90	T. & W. 1st Ext.	95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.	99⅝	Tol. & Wab. 2d	78½
M. So. N. I. S.F. 7 ₱ c.	103	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92¼
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	80
Clev. & Tol. new bs.	97¼	Pekin, L. & D. 1st	72½
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	98		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	147	Mechanics'	132
American Exchange	110	Mec's Bank'g Ass'n.	90
Central National	98	Merchants'	117
Chatham	126	Merchants' Exch'ge	106
Corn Exchange	125	Metropolitan	127½
German American	92	Nassau	100
Gold Exchange	110	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge	90
Hanover	101½	Ninth National	100
Imp. & Traders'	190	Pacific	165
Irving	123	People's	140
Leather Manuf'rs'	170	Phenix	97
Manhattan	152	Seventh Ward	92
Manf. & Merchants'	50	St. Nicholas	106
Marine	135	State of New-York	106
Market	115	Union	136

The total exports of produce from this port for the week ending to-day amounted to $7,387,186, mixed values, which is an increase over last week of $195,542. The exports for the corresponding week of last year were $4,964,510, and for 1872 $4,472,957. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, this year, are $152,367,863, against $145,174,111 last year, and $111,123,604 in 1872.

The exports from Philadelphia during the past year amounted to $33,000,000, of which $23,000,000 were in foreign vessels, and $10,000,000 in American vessels.

The exports include 87,000,000 gallons of petroleum, nearly 6,000,000 bushels of grain, 1,390,622 pounds of cheese, and 20,000,000 of oil-cake. The number of vessels cleared was 1,222, including 481 American vessels.

The Erie Railway Company has filed its answer, a general denial, in the Angell suit, and is preparing papers in an action against Jay Gould for the recovery of $1,293,000.

An executors' sale of stocks and bonds will be held at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, at noon of Wednesday, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, under orders of the executors of Mulford Martin, deceased. The list embraces many of the leading securities now on the market, and their par value approximates $500,000.

The Globe Life Insurance Company has declared its nineteenth (semi-annual) dividend of 5 ₱ cent. and an extra dividend of 2½ ₱ cent., both payable on demand.

The Union Dime Savings Bank announces an interest dividend, semi-annual, at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. per annum, payable on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after July 20.

The Equitable Savings Institution gives notice of the payment of interest at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, payable on and after July 20.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on and after July 10, has been declared by the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank.

The Trades' Savings Bank has declared its usual interest dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable July 20.

The Long Island Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, has declared a semi-annual dividend to stockholders of 8 ₱ cent., payable on demand; a return of 60 ₱ cent. in scrip has been declared on earned premiums, to policy holders, and 6 ₱ cent. interest on the outstanding scrip will be payable August 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WEALTHY INCORPORATED COMPANY DESIRES services; competent experienced financial person as manager, credit department; present Treasurer retired; some capital requisite; salary, $5,000 annually. Address Box No. 5,039 Post Office.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 7—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2½ ₱ cent. Erie Railway shares, 29.
2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote rentes at 60f. 12½c.
3 P. M.—Advices from Paris quote rentes at 60f. 20c.
4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £47,000. Erie Railway shares, 28¾@29.
5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote rentes at 60f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8 7-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8⅜d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, of which 34,000 quarters were American.
2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s. 2d.@12s. 4d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 10s. 3d.@11s. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 34s.@34s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Flour, 27s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Provisions—Lard, 53s. ₱ cwt.
3 P. M.—Cotton—The sales to-day (7,400 bales) were American.

LONDON, July 7—5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 41s. 3d. ₱ cwt.
Evening.—Common Resin opened at 5s. 9d.@6s., and closed at 5s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Fine Resin, 12s.@16s. ₱ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—Cotton quiet and steady, nominally unchanged; Low Middling, 15¼c.@16c.; receipts, 53 bales; shipments, 783 bales; stock, 13,470 bales.

GALVESTON, July 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 55 bales; sales, 94 bales; stock, 9,030 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 7.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 58 bales; gross, 58 bales; sales, 12 bales; stock, 11,209 bales.

MOBILE, July 7.—Cotton quiet; declined; Middling, 16½c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 1 bale; exports coastwise, 1 bale; sales, 100 bales; stock, 8,177 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17c.; Low Middling, 16c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 184 bales; gross, 184 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,268 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 150 bales; stock, 35,904 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 7.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 310 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 9,436 bales.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Wool quiet and steady and in fair demand. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 52c.@54c.; extra, 52c.@53c.; medium, 50c.@52½c.; coarse, 45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 45c.@50c.; medium, 50c.@52c.; coarse, 45c. Combing, washed, 60c.; Combing, unwashed, 40c.; Canada Combing, 60c.; fine, unwashed, 35c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 36c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 50c.@55c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@25c.; extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas, fine and medium, 30c.@35c.; Texas, coarse, 20c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 30c.@35c.; California, coarse, 25c.@30c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 7, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	67	Hides, bdls.	30
Copper, bbls.	673	Skins, bales	60
Copper, cakes	163	Leather, sides	23,198
Flour, bbls.	12,367	Tallow, pks.	42
Meal, bbls.	600	Stearine, pks.	160
Meal, bags	620	Beef, pks.	65
Wheat, bushels	128,548	Cut-meats, pks.	856
Corn, bushels	223,500	Lard, tcs.	840
Oats, bushels	62,286	Lard, kegs	100
Rye, bushels	600	Butter, pks.	3,400
Malt, bushels	500	Cheese, pks.	22,444
Peas, bushels	900	Pea-nuts, bags	154
Broom-corn, bales	35	Tea, pks.	3,180
Cotton, bales	380	Starch, pks.	554
Eggs, bbls.	2,000	Tobacco, hhds.	1,385
Beans, bbls.	9	Tobacco, pks.	384
Oatmeal, bbls.	100	Wool, bales	871
Hemp, bales	22	Whisky, bbls.	645
Hops, bales	11		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Lady Lycett, for Liverpool—284 bales Cotton, 55,313 bushels Wheat, 120 hhds. Tobacco, 90,000 lbs. Hams.

By the bark Unione, for Odessa—14,170 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Jane Young, for Cork—2,927 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Marietta, for Penarth Roads—21,346 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Olbers, for Genoa, &c.—872 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Commodore Dupont, for Alecante—13,860 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Andrea Lo Vico, for Cork—32,881 bushels Corn.

By the bark N. S. del Boschetto, for Cork—34,990 bushels Corn.

By the bark Brunnow, for Stettin—3,252 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Von der Heydt, for Cork—3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Tilde Figlia, for Cork—41,649 bushels Corn.

By the brig Bissino, for Queenstown—15,368 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Oasis, for Liverpool—1,045 pieces Oak, 11 pieces White-wood.

By the bark Paul, for Stettin—2,468 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Zio Lorenzo, for Cork—35,114 bushels Corn.

By the bark Ornen, for Dunkirk—20,057 bushels Corn.

By the bark Haofruen, for Antwerp—586 pieces Oak, 97 Planks.

By the bark Ella Moore, for Limerick—2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Nicol Angelo, for Trieste—2,528 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Serena, for Bristol—2,000 bags Oil-cake, 7,599 bushels Wheat, 4,608 bushels Corn, 725 bbls. Flour.

By the brig Rachele, for Odessa—9,000 cases Petroleum, 403 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer Columbus, for Havana—9 pks. Machinery, 50 bbls. Red-oil, 200 bbls. Potatoes, 19 pks. Brass, 1 case Sewing-machines, 576 bales Hay, 10 tcs. Beef, 10 sacks Corn, 6 Car Trucks, 36 tcs. Hams.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, but steady, with Adamantine at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in moderate demand since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been selling slowly, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caraccas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12c.@12½c., and San Domingo at 7c.@8c., gold.

COFFEE—Firm, but inactive in the local market; sales at Baltimore, 6,500 bags Rio, by the Joseph, and 6,000 bags do., by the Otta, on private terms. Quotations as in our last.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, for early delivery, on a very limited trade; sales, 108 bales to shippers, 147 bales to spinners, and 16 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery business has been slow, with values quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,000 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were last evening, and 10,600 bales to-day,) and 5,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July option closing at 16 17-32c.; August, 16⅞c.; September, 17 1-32c.; October, 16 13-16c.; November, 16 21-32c.; December, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 380 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,301 bales, and thus far this week 5,271 bales, against 4,068 bales same time last week; and since the 1st of September last 3,729,634 bales, against 3,505,214 bales the previous season. Consolidated (two day's) exports to Great Britain, 4,835 bales; to the Continent, 351 bales; stock in New-York, 121,210 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 228,561 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Strict Good Ordinary	16⅛	16¼	16 7-16	16 7-16
Low Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
Good Middling	18¾	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛

FISH—Trade has been quite moderate in the leading kinds, within our range. Dry Cod quoted at $4 25@$5 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $12@$18; No. 2 at $12@$15; No. 3 at $7@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c. for Scaled and 25c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealings in State and Western Flour show rather more steadiness as to values on desirable grades, especially on lines of regular shipping extras and Minnesota extras, which have been offered with rather less urgency, and have been in moderate demand. Red and Amber Winter Wheat extras have been in some request for export, but at low figures. In most other descriptions the business has been comparatively light within our range. The sales since our last have been 12,700 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 60, chiefly at $4 25@$4 40; very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 35, chiefly at $4 90@$5 25, inferior to choice Extra State, $5 65@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 05 for standard to about fair; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7 10, chiefly at $6 75@$7; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 for standard to about fair, and $6 35 for very choice; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 65@$6 40; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 50, mainly at $5 85@$6 15; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 25; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 85@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 25@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 90@$9 50; Extra Genesee, $7 35@$9; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 25@$9 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 5,500 bbls Shipping Extras within our range, and 3,200 bbls. Winter Wheat stock for the English markets at from $6 25@$6 35, chiefly at $6 25, from store, and 900 bbls. Western Extra, for the West Indies, at $6 50@$6 75 ₱ bbl....Southern Flour has been in limited demand and quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 825 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$7 15 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 15@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $4 60@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 65@$6 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately active within the range of $3 65@$4 for inferior to choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 1,350 bbls., chiefly Brandywine and Yellow Western.

FRUIT—The demand has been fair, and prices have been quoted firm. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 90@$2 95, closing at $2 95; 500 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 55@$3 60, closing at $3 65@$3 75; 100 bbls. Currants at 6½c.@6¼c., and 25 cks. Turkey Prunes at 11¼c.@11½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less active, and somewhat unsettled in price. No. 1 Stock has been offered more freely, and has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, leading to a fair trade, chiefly in Minnesota, for export. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring has been offered reservedly, and has been quoted exceptionally firm, with $1 36½ reported bid, and up to $1 38 asked for prime boat-loads. The poorer grades of Spring have been in comparatively moderate request at a shade easier figures. Winter Wheat has been pressed for sale at lower and irregular prices, with a rather slow trade noted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 198,000 bushels at $1 37@$1 39 for No. 1 Spring, nearly all at $1 37 for Minnesota stock, in good part out promptly, $1 39 having been paid for only a small lot of very choice; $1 36@$1 37 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mostly car stock, though with one boat-load reported sold at the latter rate; $1 29@$1 32 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring; $1 29@$1 37 for Ungraded Spring; $1 30@$1 32 for White Spring; $1 25@$1 29@$1 35 for Red and Amber Western; $1 45@$1 50 for White Western; $1 70 for new crop White Kentucky, (1 car-load sold by Mr. Henry B. Hebert to Messrs. F. E. Smith & Co.) A sample of new crop Spring Wheat was exhibited on 'Change to-day by Mr. Wm. Wallingford; forwarded by Messrs. A. H. Pickering & Co., Chicago, and taken from the first car-load received in that market. The berry is small, but of good color and weight. It inspected No. 2 and weighed 60 lbs. to the imperial bushel....Corn has been again quite active at rather firmer prices for strictly prime stock, which has been offered less freely, and has been in very good request for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 399,000 bushels at 75c.@77c. for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 76c.@76½c. for sailing vessel grades, and closing slack at 76c.@76½c. for fair to very good average samples; 76c.@77½c. for Yellow Western, and 82c.@84c. for White do....Rye dull within the range of $1 06@$1 10 ₱ bushel....Barley wholly nominal....Of Barley-malt, 2,500 bushels two-rowed State were reported sold at $1 61....Oats more sought after and quoted firmer; sales 47,000 bushels at 58c.@60½c. for Mixed Western, mainly at 60c. for very good samples; 62c.@65c. for White do., and 60c. for White State....Feed has been inactive at $17@$28 50 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in more demand and firm; other kinds dull. Bags at 11½c.@11¾c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 12½c.; Sales, 700 rolls Domestic Cloth at 12½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been rather quiet, with shipping stock quoted at $1@$1 05, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 15@$1 45 ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 80c.@95c. Straw has been selling, in lots, with Oat quoted at 95c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 50c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been inactive at about former figures; sales, 1,000 bales Manila at Boston, and 300 bales Sisal, here, on private terms. Of Jute Butts, 700 bales sold at 2⅝c., currency; market weaker. American Hemp quoted here at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9c.@9¾c.; Sisal, 6¼c.@6½c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅝c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been quoted firm, but have been inactive; sales, 700 Buenos Ayres and 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, (part to arrive,) on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been very quiet, with sales reported of 150,000 lbs. at 24½c.@24⅝c. for prompt; new Sheathing quoted at 33c; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Scotch Pig-Iron has been in light demand and irregular in price; sales have been reported of 100 tons Eglinton at $33 50, 75 tons do. on private terms, and 100 tons Summerlee at $36....American Pig has been inactive and weak; sales, 500 tons Franklin, in Troy, on private terms, rumored $2 ₱ ton lower than the price ruling for Hoboken delivery. Wrought Scrap has been more active at a decline; sales have been reported of 500 tons on the spot, to arrive, on private terms. Eglinton Pig quoted at $33@$34; Summerlee at $36; Glengarnock, $35; American Pig, $31@$32; No. 2 do., $29@$30; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $56@$60; old Rails at $36@$40; Wrought Scrap, $38@$40....Pig-lead has been inactive, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 50, and American at $5 80@$5 90, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter rules dull at 6⅝c.@6⅞c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been very quiet, with Straits quoted at 23⅜c.@23½c., gold; English at 21¼c.@21½c., gold; Banca at 25½c.@26c. Tin Plates inactive, with Charcoal quoted at $10 50@$10 75; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8....Zinc quiet at 8¼c.@8½c., gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—In view of the limited stock of desirable qualities available, holders have been quite firm in their views, while the demand from refiners as well as for jobbing purposes has been comparatively tame, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices. Sales have been made of 228 hhds., 17 tcs. and 80 bbls. Trinidad Cuba, for refining, and 124 hhds. St. Croix, for trade purposes, on private terms; and 65 hhds. Barbados at 45c. ₱ gallon. No further additions of moment have been made to the available stock. The recent arrivals have been confined to unimportant invoices. The jobbing trade has been somewhat brisker at steady rates; sales have been reported of 350 hhds., chiefly Cuba Muscovado, Porto Rico, and English Islands, within our range. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.@42c.; Grocery do., at 42c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 33c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 40c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and rather heavy, with Strained to good Strained, quoted at $2 10@$2 15; sales 600 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30, and 400 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$5 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar quiet; 30 bbls. Washington sold at $2 50 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 350 bbls. Merchantable at 35½c.@36c., the market closing steady.

OILS—Trade has been generally dull, and prices have been quoted, in several instances, weak and irregular. Sales have been made of 375 bbls. Crude Sperm, at New-Bedford, for manufacturing, at $1 55, and 310 bbls. Crude Whale, here and at New-Bedford, on private terms. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@60c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67½c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 80; Bleached, $1 75@$1 85; Lard-oil, 77½c.@90c.; Red Oil, 52c.; Saponified do. at 57½c.@60c.; Linseed-oil at from 86c.@87c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in cks.; Menhaden, 36c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 53½c.@55c.; Yellow do. at 60c.@63c.; White do. at 67½c.@72½c.; Palm-oil, 8c.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull at 5c., in bulk....Refined quiet, with early deliveries quoted here at 12½c.@12⅝c., and at Philadelphia at 12½c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 16¾c.@17c....Naptha at 7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer, on a moderately active business. Sales for early delivery embrace 650 bbls. new Western Mess at $18 70@$18 75; 250 bbls. Prime Western Mess at $17 50, quoted at $17 50@$18, with Extra Prime at $17 50. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., July option, at $17 75; 1,000 bbls., August, at $18 95@$19; and 250 bbls., September, at $19 20....Dressed Hogs in demand at 7¾c. for City....Cut-meats firm and City stock wanted. Sales, 15,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10 to 10½ lbs., at 9½c.@9¾c.; 40 bxs Clear Bellies, 14 lbs., at 10½c.; 1,600 Pickled Hams at 13¼c.@13½c.; 1,850 Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15c.; 750 Pickled Shoulders at 7c., and 650 Smoked Shoulders at 8c.@8½c....Of Bacon, 90 bxs. Long Clear sold at 10c.@10¼c., with Short Clear quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb.; market dull....Lard has been in moderately active request, opening more firmly, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales for early delivery embrace 150 tcs. Western Steam at 11⅞c.; 250 tcs. do. Kettle at 12⅜c.@12½c.; 300 tcs. City Steamed and Kettle at 11⅝c., and small lots of Refined at 12⅛c.@12¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,500 tcs. August options, at 11 15-16c.; 1,250 tcs., September, at 12 1-16c.@12⅛c., closing at 12 1-16c., with July quoted at 11 13-16c.@11⅞c., and 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 10⅛c....Beef dull, but steady; sales, 100 tcs. City within our range. We quote at from $10@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for India Mess; $26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams at $16@$22 for Southern, and $24 for best Western....Butter steady, and Cheese a shade cheaper, on a moderate movement. Eggs essentially unchanged.

RICE—Has been in limited request at former figures, with Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 50@$6 75 free, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 75@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 25c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet; quoted at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been fairly active and firm. Refiners have been buying with a fair show of confidence. Holders have been rather less urgent in their offerings of stock. Sales have been made, to-day, of 2,457 hhds. and 391 bxs., including 1,400 hhds. fair to good Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; 48 hhds. fair to about good do. at 7⅞c.@8c.; 390 hhds. and 37 bxs. fair Refining do. at 7⅞c.; 425 hhds. Refining do. at 7⅝c.@8 1-16c.; 20 hhds. Porto Rico, Grocery stock, at 8½c.; 14 hhds. Porto Rico at 8c.; 160 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c.; 270 bxs. do. at 7⅛c.; and 84 bxs. do. at 7⅝c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. And, last evening, 400 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c.; and 36 hhds. Melado at 6⅜c. ₱ lb. Fair Refining quoted at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila Bags, 7⅛c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 5½c.@6⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in fairly active request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.@10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; A's at 9¾c.@10¼c.; and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9⅝c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 190,000 lbs., good to strictly prime, at 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.; market about steady....Of Stearine, 7,000 lbs. City, in hhds., sold at 13½c., and 160 tcs. Western at 13¼c.@13⅜c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—An active business has been reported at a shade firmer prices, for Kentucky, which has been in brisk request, partly on speculative account, in view of the less favorable crop reports. Sales, since our last, 800 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@15c.; 271 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 6c.@18c.; 36 cases 1870 do. at 7½c.; 82 cases 1872 Ohio at 6¾c.@7c.; 46 cases 1873 do. at 6½c.; 15 cases 1872 Wisconsin at 7c.; and 200 bales Havana at 80c.@$1 ₱ lb. Manufactured in fair request at steady rates.

WHISKY—Firm at 99c., and in more demand; sales 450 bbls.

WOOL—Has been in less request, but generally firm as to price. The celebration of the national holiday has been against free dealings. Holders have not been urgent in their offerings of stock, especially of desirable grades of domestic. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 7,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 49½c.@56c.; 13,500 lbs. Mixed Stock at 30½c.@32c.; 60,000 lbs. Unwashed at 26c.@40c.; 13,500 lbs. Washed at 50c.@56½c.; 17,000 lbs. Scoured at 45c.@90c., the latter for very choice; 72 pks., and 23,000 lbs., Domestic Pulled at 30c.@50c.; 500 lbs. common Oregon at 32c.; 29,000 lbs. Lambs' Pulled, part at 40c.@48c.; 8,000 lbs. Colorado at 26½c.; 49,500 lbs. Texas at 26c.@37½c.; 18,000 lbs. Combrig at 55c.@60; 105 bales and 13,000 lbs. California Fall at 15c@25c., 167 bales and 131,000 lbs. California Spring at 30c.@40c.; 25 bales and 8,000 lbs. California Lamb at 17c.@22½c.; 6,000 lbs. California Pulled at 40c.@45½c.; 80,000 lbs. Mexican at 20½c.@21½c.; 100 bales Donskoi on private terms; 3,500 lbs. Cape at 35c.@37½c.; 85,000 lbs. Australian and New Zealand at 52c@55c.; and 51,000 lbs. Noils at 30c.@45½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—There has been much less activity in the general market. Grain room has been less sought after, both on berth and charter, with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers, in view of the increasing supply of tonnage offering for charter. Vessels for Grain for Cork and orders were in unusually slack demand, the main call having been for the Continent direct. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade was in quite moderate request, with rates quoted somewhat weaker. The offerings of Cotton, Provisions, and Tobacco, in the way of general cargo, were fair for British ports, but the general cargo movements for the Continent were limited....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 1,750 bales Cotton on the basis of 11-32d. ₱ lb., as it runs; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel; 1,270 bxs. Bacon at 45s.@50s.; 1,850 bxs. Cheese, part at 50s.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 32s. 6d., and 92 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; and, by sail, 950 hhds. Tobacco at 35s. Also, a British ship, 1,123 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, and the British steam-ship Palm, 961 tons net, placed on the berth by Messrs. Charles H. Marshall & Co....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.; 60 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d.; 1,000 bbls. Resin on private terms, quoted at 2s. 9d.@3s.; and, by steam, via Southampton, 6,000 bxs. Cheese at 70s....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ₱ bushel....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 509 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d., with option of the Continent; or, if to the Baltic, at 6s.; a Norwegian bark, 459 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. do., and a German bark, 481 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. do., same terms; a Norwegian bark, 667 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, (chartered a few days since) at 6s. 6d.; an Austrian bark, 631 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., (reported as a recharter) at 6s. 4½d., very short lay days, with 6s. 6d. bid and 6s. 9d. asked regular; and a Russian bark, 581 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter—an extreme rate....For Havre, an Austrian bark, 608 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d., ten lay days, with option of Rotterdam or Antwerp, and an American bark, 717 tons, hence, with about 4,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl., with option of Bordeaux....For a French port direct, a French brig, 296 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Tallow, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 13d. per bushel; also a Norwegian bark, 753 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, on private terms....For Dunkirk, an Austrian bark, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, on private terms....For the Continent, an Austrian bark, 776 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters grain, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at equal to 11½d. per bushel....For Sodertelge, an American bark, 338 tons, hence, with about 2,400 barrels Crude Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. per barrel....For Christiana, a Norwegian bark, 304 tons, hence, with about 2,000 barrels petroleum, reported on private terms....For the Mediterranean, an American brig, 454 tons, hence, with about 14,000 cases Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Oporto, an American brig, 393 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Wheat, reported on private terms....Two or three Petroleum charters were also rumored for Gibraltar and orders, but without reliable particulars....For New York, a Dutch bark, 612 tons, with general cargo, reported from Batavia and Padang, at 77s. 6d.@85s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 7.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 9 cars reported to arrive, 1,122 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,732 head, or 396 cars, against 574 cars for the same period last week. Market opened slow; buyers and sellers ½c. apart; owners, with light receipts, demanding full last week's prices; buyers holding off for concessions; attendance slim; quality of stock good; sales of 200 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,047 lbs. to 1,339 lbs., at $5 50@$6 20; 175 Ohio Steers, ranging from 873 lbs. to 1,226 lbs., at $4 15@$6 20; 14 Ohio stockers, averaging 788 lbs., at $3 25; 50 Texas Steers, ranging from 932 lbs. to 958 lbs., at $4@$4 50; 57 Cherokee Steers, ranging from 841 lbs. to 963 lbs., at $3 75@$4 25; 53 Michigan Steers, ranging from 816 lbs. to 972 lbs., at $4@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 4,400 head, against 6,400 head for the same time last week. Market opened slow, at strong last week's prices. Sales of 260 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 87 lbs. to 93 lbs., at $4 62½@$5 56; 54 Indiana Sheep, averaging 88 lbs., at $4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,500 head, against 6,400 head for the same time last week. Market bare of offerings; Yorkers, $5 75@$5 80; heavy Hogs, $6 00@$6 15.

WATERTOWN, Mass., July 7.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 189 head. The movement for Cattle was generally quiet, although there was a fair Beef trade. Several hundred Texas Cattle were left over at Brighton last week, which affected the sale of ordinary to medium grades at this market to-day. Prices were not very firm; sales of choice market Beef at $10 50; Extra, $10@$10 25; first quality, $9@$9 75; second quality, $8@$8 75; third quality, $6@$6 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,470 head. The quality of many of the flocks was not sufficiently fine to tempt the butchers, who want something that will sell quick on the stand. Poor Lambs and slim Sheep were a drug in the market, and even the best Lambs did not sell as well by nearly 1c. ₱ lb. as a week ago. Sales of Sheep, in lots, at $2 50@$4 each; Extra, $4 50@$8. Spring Lambs, 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Cattle very weak; receipts, 2,500 head; Texans sold at $3@$4; fair Steers, $5@$5 85; extra shipping, $5 75@$6 25; shipments, 1,400 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; demand rather better, but prices barely sustained; poor to choice, $5 30@$6; bulk of sales were at $5 50@$5 80. Sheep—Receipts for two days, 92; sold at $4.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7.—Stock report for half week ending July 6: Cattle—Received, 1,660 head; shipments, 1,890 head; sold here, 540 head. Quotations - Market firm on butchers' and shipping Cattle; no demand for thin stock.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—IVANHOE—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—HOUSE DOG—MY FELLOW CLERK—VARIETY—Wm. Marden, Prof. Davis, and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

We have in Connecticut a brilliant example of Democratic attachment to what is called, in the poverty-stricken vocabulary of the *World*, Home Rule. The city of New-Haven is now managed, in many of its departments, by non-partisan commissions. These the Democrats in the Legislature propose to turn out of office, to substitute new officials appointed by the Mayor; and this radical measure is to be undertaken without submitting it for approval to the people of the city. It will be seen by this that what the Democrats mean by home rule is the rule of Democrats, and when these do not go together, the latter is preferred. Another illustration of their attachment to their favorite dogma is to be found in the desperate effort made to secure a redistricting of the State, in order that they might gerrymander it, and make Republican districts return Democratic representatives. This is not a new trick in politics, but there is a spice of novelty in its being undertaken by professed adherents of local rule.

Extreme moderation in our Summer weather makes itself felt in the mortality reports. The people of Manhattan Island are dying at a rate very nearly twenty-five per cent. less rapid than that which prevailed last year. The improvement in the mortality of young children is especially marked. Two causes of death are, however, more active now than heretofore. One is diphtheria, from which the number of deaths this year, as compared with last, is double. The other is accidents. How far diphtheria can be more successfully combated we do not know, but that the number of "accidents" can be reduced there is no sort of doubt. The Police are by no means so careful in their supervision of the streets as they should be, and the drivers of trucks and omnibuses are allowed to act as if persons on foot off the sidewalks were a species of outlaw or offensive game whom it is a privilege and a virtue to hunt down. The condition of some of our crowded thoroughfares, as respects the safety of footmen, is a disgrace to the City, and a disgrace especially to the Police Department.

The agent of Barnum's Roman Hippodrome specifically contradicts the statement in THE TIMES that "many persons" have been killed in that place of amusement. We only know that several people have been killed there. Considering the popular thirst for excitement, it is possible that several may not be reckoned many. But, considering the claims of humanity, even one death is one too many.

Manitoba seems to be a worse than debatable ground. The case of RIEL, the extradition of "Lord" GEORGE GORDON, and one or two more such affairs have brought the region into disrepute. Now comes a story to the effect that eight men, headed by one CHARLES HART, have made a raid upon some Manitoban traders, representing themselves to be Deputy Marshals from Dakota, and have robbed their luckless victims of much property in furs and skins. Manitoba is, perhaps, too far from the centre of the Dominion Government to be carefully watched, but an efficient government of that outlying province would be a great gain to its neighbors.

That ingenious fiction of JULES VERNE called *Around the World in Eighty Days* has doubtless seemed to most readers an amusing exaggeration. Yet it takes on a semblance of probability when we read of the arrival of the *Britannic*, the new White Star steam-ship, in seven days and twenty hours after leaving Europe. It is possible now to make the trip across the continent, from New-York to San Francisco, in seven days; so that in a little over two weeks a man may traverse a quarter of the earth's circumference. At this rate, M. VERNE's headlong traveler may yet come to seem a very slow coach indeed.

The political crisis in France has not been resolved, but has suffered some additional complication by delay. The monarchical proposition of M. ROCHEFOUCAULD has been rejected by the Committee of Parliamentary Initiation, and M. LEBRUN's interpellation regarding the suppression of the *Union* has been postponed. We have no vote yet by which any opinion as to the strength of the coalition against the MacMahon Government may be formed; but a new firebrand is expected. M. RAOUL DUVAL, a Monarchist, intends to move to-day for a dissolution of the Assembly. This may precipitate the struggle which seems almost inevitable.

TRANSFORMED AGAIN.

Our great Municipal pantomimist performed last night another of those startling tricks which have already earned for him a widespread celebrity. In the afternoon the chief features of the "situation" in local politics were the following: Business in the Police Board had come to a dead-lock. That pure-minded patriot, Mr. DISPECKER, had sufficiently quieted his own conscientious scruples and those of Gen. DURYEE to be able to act along with the re-appointed Commissioners, CHARLICK and GARDNER. The reorganization of the board was the first question in order, and Messrs. DURYEE and DISPECKER had resolved that if their colleagues—who had been convicted of misdemeanor—were still legally qualified to sit in the Board, they were at least morally disqualified from holding the posts of honor. So Messrs. CHARLICK and GARDNER were offered their choice—of DISPECKER for President and DURYEE for Treasurer, or vice versa. Steadfastly declining to accept either alternative, CHARLICK and GARDNER voted against all the proposals made by the other pair, and the Board adjourned without any prospect of agreement.

Meanwhile, a delegation had taken the train for West Hampton, to present to Gov. DIX a petition for the removal of Mayor HAVEMEYER. The charter provides that the Mayor may be removed from office by the Governor, in the same manner as Sheriffs, and the Revised Statutes provide that the Governor may remove a Sheriff "at any time within the term for which he shall have been elected, giving such officer a copy of the charge against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense, before any removal shall be made." Or, the removal may follow a judicial inquiry instituted, in the case of the Mayor, either by the District Attorney or the Attorney General of the State. Breathing threatenings and bearing voluminous charges and petitions, the delegation went on its way, leaving the Mayor to reflect over the troubled portion of official life that remained to him. With a fine eye for dramatic effect, the venerable and versatile HAVEMEYER selected this interesting crisis to produce one of his most skillful transformation scenes. Three distinct objects evidently presented themselves to what may in courtesy be called the Executive mind. CHARLICK's growing weakness threatened to abruptly terminate the dead-lock in the Police Board in a way the reverse of satisfactory to the Mayor's desires. A board reorganized in the compulsory absence of CHARLICK might begin by sacrificing MATSELL, and in other respects making itself odious to the Mayor. Something had to be done, therefore, to prevent DISPECKER and DURYEE from getting everything their own way, and to save MATSELL to public life, and if that could be made to include some means of checkmating the delegation then on its way to the Governor, so much the better.

The Mayor doubtless went to bed filled with the delightful consciousness that he had effected all these things by one happy stroke. The resignations of CHARLICK and GARDNER were received and accepted, and Messrs. JOHN R. VOORHIS and GEORGE W. MATSELL were appointed in their stead. It would be absurd to credit Mayor HAVEMEYER with the slightest regard to the public interest in making these appointments. In Excise Commissioner VOORHIS he happens, however, to have got a very excellent man, and in the translation of his friend MATSELL to the position of Commissioner, he renders it possible to obtain for the place of Superintendent, some one less shamefully incompetent than the author of the *Thieves' Lexicon*. In making these new appointments, the Mayor has simply acted on the low ideal of public duty which is natural to him—that the power of filling offices can be exercised to suit the personal whim or caprice of the appointing officer. If any improvement should accidentally result from them, the Mayor will be entitled to none of the credit. It is as direct an insult to public decency to make MATSELL a Police Commissioner as it was to foist him into the Superintendentship, and his somewhat restricted power for evil in his new position should not cause that fact to be overlooked.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD LAW.

We print this morning the full text of the United States Circuit Court decision in regard to the constitutionality of the new Railroad law of Wisconsin. The importance of that decision can hardly be overrated. It marks the beginning of a new era in the relations between States and railroad corporations; it presents new questions for the consideration of investors in railroad securities, and it is likely to cause a good deal of unreasonable panic among the foreign creditors of American railroads. The question has still to be passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, and pending the decision of that tribunal, the Wisconsin railroads have got from the strong recommendation of the Court a virtual protection against irritating prosecution on the part of the State authorities. This is practically equivalent to the injunction asked for by the Chicago and North-western bondholders, and may fairly be accepted by them as a ground for temporary satisfaction. In addition, the railroads have obtained a sort of informal opinion from the court that when the question comes to be fairly argued, of the right of the State to prescribe rates of transportation for freight or passengers going beyond its own borders, the decision will be that such an assumed right would involve the power of regulating inter-State commerce, which is vested solely in Congress, and that its exercise by the Wisconsin Legislature is, therefore, unconstitutional and void.

But these points represent absolutely all the comfort to be extracted from the Wisconsin decision by the railroads of that or other States. It will be observed that the decision turns upon the power reserved under the State Constitution to repeal and alter charters. The Court holds that this proviso became an essential part of all the legislative grants under which the Chicago and North-western Railway Company exercise their franchise; that the share and bondholders took their stock or securities subject to this condition, and that the corporation could not clothe its bondholders with an absolute, unchangeable right of ownership in the property against which its bonds were issued, because that would be equivalent to allowing a corporation by its own act "to abrogate one of the provisions of the fundamental law of the State." The provision in question, reserving the power to repeal and alter charters, was borrowed from the Constitution of the State of New-York. It is embodied in the first section of article 8 of the Constitution of this State; it is inserted in the first section of article 11 of the Wisconsin Constitution, and in the first section of article 15 of the Constitution of Michigan. These three, and probably several other States, possess this reserved power, and the question of its exercise is simply a matter of legislative discretion.

The unanimity and promptness with which the decision has been rendered in this case, suggest the great probability of its being sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. An issue is thus raised of vital importance, not only to railroad corporations, but also to the country at large. A remark made by a local banker, and quoted in THE TIMES of yesterday, puts one view of the case tersely, as follows: "The result of the decision will be to place every railroad in the West—and for that matter in the East—in the hands of legislative 'strikers.'" Of course, it may be replied that matters of equal importance are already subject to such influences; that the people will shortly discover that they cannot compel railroads to do an unremunerative business without a sacrifice of public accommodation, and that the rapid desertion of capital from so dangerous a class of enterprises will shortly bring about a reaction of feeling, as a result of which the railroads will be able to make much better and more enduring bargains with the State. All this may be true without at all affecting the gravity of the immediate disturbance of public and private interests likely to follow the execution of the Wisconsin Railroad law and its probable enactment in other States.

BONAPARTISM AND THE ARMY.

The Bonapartists have of late been unusually active and excited. Openly and in private they improve every opportunity of gaining ground or notoriety. Though the success of their ambitious schemes is questionable, they are dangerous because they are clever, bold, and unscrupulous. Among their recent underground maneuvres, it is rumored that they had contemplated a *coup d'état* to be carried out on the 5th of last May, the anniversary of the first NAPOLEON's death. The Prince Imperial was to have come to Paris in order to attend mass at the Hôtel des Invalides in the midst of a number of select and reliable officers. The troops were then to have been called out, as if to be reviewed, and the slender Woolwich cadet was to have been presented to them and proclaimed Emperor.

This report is somewhat highly flavored. It sounds like the wild story of a *Herald* reporter. We give it under all reserve and with due caution. Though from Parisian head-quarters, it may be a hoax. At the same time, it is possibly true. It is often party policy to attempt what none but madmen would dream of. The less a thing appears to be practicable, the less society is likely to guard against it, and it is a well-known fact that daring devices, reckless intriguing, conspiracies, and *coups d'état* are among the familiar contrivances of Bonapartist ingenuity. It was through a *coup d'état* that the first NAPOLEON hoisted himself on the pinnacle of absolute power. By a dashing, overpowering impudence he regained it a second time for a hundred days. The crooked and plotting genius of his nephew next gave the world the tragicocomical performances of Strasbourg and Boulogne, and it was through the traditional appliances of a *coup d'état* that he succeeded in establishing the Second Empire. With such historical antecedents, Bonapartism may be deemed capable of another foolishly-criminal attempt, like the one above referred to. Whether it would be likely to succeed is another question.

The hopes of the party have always been built on the devotion of the army. That devotion was once absolute, blind, fanatical. Great in more than one sense, the founder of the Bonaparte dynasty was above all a great warrior. No name has ever been so dear to French soldiers, so popular with them, as his. They have been in the habit of associating with it all that is calculated to exalt national pride, and particularly military pre-eminence. Of his faults and shortcomings they knew or cared but little. Models of the most brilliant gallantry in the field, they have, as a rule, not been particularly brilliant students and scholars. Ignorance prepared them for an easy reception of all sorts of glowing stories, and so completely were their imaginations filled and illumined with the deceiving light of Napoleonic pyrotechnics, that, as a matter of course, a NAPOLEON would appear to them a born patron of the French soldier.

But times have changed. Recent events have shown how much dross was mixed with the precious metal of Bonapartism. The sudden crush and fall of the second Empire have wrecked many hopes of the French; also many of their illusions. The Napoleonic charm, if not entirely dispelled, has been broken. A people do not promptly forget humiliations such as the French have been subjected to, and as, in the reorganization of their military forces, all the elements of the nation are to be brought into play, the army will no longer be so easily misled by bribes, promises, and legends. Bonapartist officers and soldiers are within its ranks, to be sure, but we believe not in sufficient numbers nor reliable enough to insure the success of a military conspiracy.

This opinion is supported by the indignant protestations which thousands of them, prisoners in Germany, addressed to the *Indépendance Belge* in December, 1870, in answer to the intrigues set on foot to bring back NAPOLEON III. with their assistance. The Bonapartist pretensions were there termed odious and disgraceful; every bond between the troops and the Imperial Government was declared to be severed, and the very thought of a Napoleonic restoration branded as a monstrous infamy.

Now, we would not overrate the importance of such feelings and expressions. They may pass with the circumstances that called them forth. Wounds received in disastrous contests do heal. Time removes many hateful memories. Sedan, like Waterloo, may be forgiven, and forgotten. But we believe that, so long as the Treaty of Frankfort is not rescinded, there will be a living reproach, consequently an insuperable obstacle, against the dynasty which brought on France the loss of her military prestige and of Alsace-Lorraine.

KEEPING A THERMOMETER.

One of the most time-honored means of advertising is to keep a poet; but for various reasons, chiefly, perhaps, because of the multitude of poets at present in the world, advertisements in verse have fallen somewhat out of vogue. As a substitute, some dealers have adopted the practice of keeping a thermometer, a report of the standing of which at any time of unusual excess of temperature, as an item of gossip, if not of news, is not without its business value in a climate as variable as ours. This practice began here long ago. In the days of the boyhood of the present generation, DELATOUR's soda-water was dispensed in Wall street, in a little place about as large as a good-sized packing-box, and there the millionaires, semi-millionaires, and millionaires expectant, used to stand in cue, awaiting their turn for the pungent and foaming fluid, which it was believed could be obtained of equal excellence nowhere else. Just over his counter hung a thermometer, which the perspiring souls consulted, and over which they gossiped. Hence, all "quotations" of temperature at that day, when Wall street contained the great newspaper offices, were from the thermometer at DELATOUR's. Now, it is remarkable that there is no manifestation of that *quidnunc* propensity which more or less pervades humanity, more common than the disposition to see how hot it is or how cold it is "by the thermometer," when we are suffering from either extreme of temperature. The same feeling manifests itself in various other ways, and is at least akin to that with which we read the theatrical and musical criticisms, which tell us only what we saw and heard ourselves, and why we were pleased or displeased.

And in regard to the thermometer there is a feeling, except in the purely scientific breast, which regards it as having something to do with the weather. The fact that it is a mere record of changes that have taken place, is not always realized, even by all those to whom it is well known. It is this feeling which is burlesqued in the stories, that in one place, because they had no thermometer, "the weather got as hot as it pleased," and that in another it was so cold that the thermometer went down to ten degrees below zero, and it would have been colder yet if the thermometer had only been longer. That this feeling is one actually existing and very prevalent is shown by a corresponding feeling with regard to the barometer, which, like the thermometer, can mark and record only changes that have taken place. Notwithstanding this, all barometers intended for the general market continue to be made with the words "Fair, change, stormy," &c., along the scale, because people will not buy instruments without these utterly futile and meaningless words of prediction upon them; although it needs only a little reflection to show any intelligent person that the barometer only indicates changes that have already taken place in the weight of the atmosphere, and thus furnishes the meteorologist or the mariner with but an element of his calculation of future probabilities.

The thermometer is also an occasion of the manifestation of that love of sensation, which, if it has not nowadays attained a development much greater than heretofore, has become much more apparent. If there comes an unusually hot or cold day, the thermometer is consulted by many people with such an expectation of an extremely high or low register, that if it falls short of their anticipations they feel somewhat wronged in the premises. They like to have the support of science in their sweltering or their shivering. And, moreover, if the instrument fails to satisfy what they regard as their reasonable expectations, they feel as if they were defrauded of a sensation. There is a modicum of the same feeling in the manner in which your real newsmonger receives the announcement that an awful calamity proves to be less fatal than it was at first reported. ROCHEFOUCAULD had the same weakness of human nature in his eye when he wrote his maxim that there is something not altogether displeasing to us in the misfortunes of our best friends. So on our hot Monday of the last week in June, when the thermometer marked a temperature not more than one degree higher than it had been ten days before, ninety-two degrees, but when the other atmospheric conditions made the same degree of heat more oppressive, we had flaming announcements that "*the* thermometer was one hundred and two in the shade," and that the day was the hottest since—who knows when? The fact being simply that as everybody was suffering very much from the heat, the thermometer-keepers and sensation-mongers felt that it would not do at all for them to disappoint public expectation, and therefore the highest point reached by any accessible instrument was reported, entirely regardless of its position and exposure—facts of the utmost importance. The truth is that some of the thermometers, the performances of which are most frequently reported, seem to be filled with soda-water instead of mercury, and in Summer time, when cold soda-water is in demand, these fizz and foam up to a point that justifies the imbibing of an unlimited quantity of cold and effervescing drinks: while in Winter when hot soda is dispensed, the sympathetic fluid attains a corresponding depression. We would not speak disrespectfully of the thermometer, any more than we would of the north pole or of the equator. They have their uses; the most important of which in our climate is that which is most disregarded—the indication of a temperature, about 70°, above which we should not raise the air of our houses in Winter. But otherwise, to those who are not in some way students of natural science, they are little more than philosophical toys or sensation-makers.

EUREKA!

We have found it at last! Ever since the famous Morris ordinance against dogs went into operation the aggregated wisdom of this Municipality—scientific, journalistic, and legislative—has been taxed to find a remedy for canine rabies which should be at once humane and efficacious. It has been found. The dogs shall no more be asphyxiated with carbonic acid gas nor suffocated in dephlogisticated hydrogen. There shall be no further necessity for the horrifying exhibition of the diseased *medulla oblongata* nor the pictorial optic thalamus and spinal accessory nerve with which the illustrated, semi-scientific morning newspapers have made breakfast a feast of horrors and life a dreadful nightmare. The dog pound shall be abolished, and the man of nervous fears may walk the street in safety. The Neurological Society have solemnly announced the great discovery, and "the newspaper founded by HORACE GREELEY" solemnly propounds the remedy in large type—"BETTER BLUNT THE DOG'S TEETH." Now, according to a careful and painstaking census, there are, or were, before the late disastrous dog ordinance of Alderman MORRIS, seven hundred and fifty thousand dogs in this town. To file the teeth of the entire dog population of the City would obviously require at least a bureau; possibly a department, with an expensive array of skilled talent, might be found necessary. But if we begin with a bureau, we might find the work, without reference to the natural increase of the canine race, sufficiently well done. The Dog Teeth Filing Bureau should be under the direct supervision of the Mayor. To catch the 750,000 dogs would require a large and efficient force; possibly Messrs. CHARLICK and GARDNER, who now occupy a somewhat humiliating position, might be employed in organizing the Dog-Catching Brigade. Having caught your dog, the bureau will proceed to file his teeth. Incisors only are specially mentioned as the weapons of his attack. Your truly mad dog bites but with his incisors. We suggest the question whether the bureau is to be paid by the day or by the job. It would be more economical if the filers should be paid by annual salary; a fee conditioned on the number of animals filed would tend to "superinduce corruption." We should have suspicious reports of dogs being twice filed; then there would be false returns and bogus dogs; it is plain that the Chief of the Bureau of Dog Filers should be paid annually, and his staff, including a Neurological Inspector, with two assistants, should be compensated in like manner. It would be only fair that the owners of the animals should pay for the operation. Ten cents would be a moderate fee to exact of each dog-holder, so that the tidy sum of $75,000 would be paid into the City Treasury, to the great confusion of Controller GREEN, and the other opponents of Mayor HAVEMEYER's somewhat incomprehensible policy.

We have only to say that it is possible that under this plausible scheme to disarm the dogs, there may lurk an insidious attack on the whole four-footed race of household guardians. A dog that cannot bite a man cannot gnaw a bone. How shall Tray, with his teeth filed, masticate a piece of meat? No honest and well-conditioned dog lives on spoon-victuals. Growler, filed against his likes, becomes a vegetarian, an imbecile, a creature of bran-bread and porridge. There is more in this than meets the eye. We may tax the owners for the disarmament of their dogs, but, depend upon it, the day that sees them all with their teeth filed, distant though that day may be, sees us afflicted with an inferior and deteriorated race of canine vegetarians—a race of dogs that shall have no more vitality than the bronze effigies that adorn the Municipal door-steps.

EVERY-DAY PLAGUES.

"The world," said an eminent cynic, "may be divided into two classes: those who bore us and those whom we bore." Accepting the invidious classification, every man will be inclined to think the latter division sufficiently small. But, on the other hand, the best-natured person in the world cannot deny that the former is prodigiously large. The number of people who go through life, consciously or unconsciously, making themselves nuisances to their neighbors, is simply appalling. We do not now speak of such magnificent and master bores as our present venerable Mayor, or the heroes of the "intellectual department," or the patriot who celebrates the glorious Fourth all the previous night with a double-barreled fowling piece under your bed-room window. But the multitude of smaller fry whose mission it seems to be to go about jostling and irritating one at every turn, converting trifles light as air into engines of inconceivable torment, is really amazing.

Here, for example, is the person who whistles. He ought to be, one would think, invariably, either a grocer's boy or a boot-black. On the contrary, he often wears good clothes, and has the outward semblance of a gentleman. Selecting a suitable victim, the whistler will pursue him sometimes for blocks, always whistling the air that his victim especially hates, and always whistling it wrong. His favorite field, however, is the street car or the ferry-boat, where he is sure of a multiplied triumph. The amount of suffering that may be inflicted on a car-load of tired, nervous, and irritable humanity by an evil-disposed and healthy whistler, sounding the variations upon "Shoo Fly," or "If ever I cease to Love," or some equally elegant and popular theme, can scarcely be imagined. Sometimes the tyrants may be overthrown by a judicious application of satire, as on a Fourth avenue car the other evening, when a gentlemen who had listened to one of these warblers patiently for half an hour gravely arose, and with a low bow presented him his button-hole bouquet. As a rule, however, he is impervious to criticism or complaint, and the only remedy, when he tunes his rustic pipe in a public vehicle, is to take him gently by the ear and dismiss him with a benediction and a kick into the outer darkness. In the streets, of course, there is but one resource short of slaying him—would it not be justifiable homicide?—and that is to flee from him as from the pestilence that walketh in noonday.

Almost equal to him in enormity is the young man who carries a cane, and thinks it necessary, when he is not tripping you up or putting out your eye with it, to publish its possession by beating time on his boot, or on the floor, or on the seat of the car or on his teeth. The individual who is always borrowing your disengaged paper, and omitting to return it, is but a mild infliction compared to either of these, and altogether yields, in unalloyed depravity, to the well-known torment of travel who invariably insists on putting the window down when you want it up, and up when you want it down. The woman with children who are fond of candy, and are taught to be affable with strangers, is by no means a minor misery of travel, and the bland old gentleman from the country, who makes it a point to stop you one minute before 3, on your way to the bank, to inquire the time, or, with much circumlocution, the way to Barnum's, is a visitation to be remembered only with a shudder.

Considering the vast numbers of such people, and the myriads of peddlers and organ-grinders and itinerant brass bands and persons anxious to see the editor, who devote themselves with such single-minded persistence to making life a burden, it is a wonder, not that so many people are ill-tempered, but that so few are. It is one of the consolations of the philosopher that in another life we may read the meaning of such persecutions and reap the reward of resignation.

WATERING-PLACE NOTES.

FIRE ISLAND—A GOOD PLACE TO REGAIN HEALTH—BOATING AND FISHING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,
Tuesday, July 7, 1874.

During the past week there have been many families spending their holiday at this house, and they all appear to be very well satisfied with the life which they are leading. It is curious to watch the fresh arrivals of pale-faced, tired-out children, and mark the progress which they make from day to day. Even the first twenty-four hours produce a striking change in their appearance. They seem to pick up new life and health almost immediately; they can be out of doors thirteen hours, and sleep eleven, with abundance of good food and pure air without limit. The temperature is simply perfect—neither hot nor cold, but remaining at that point at which people forget all about the thermometer, and are content simply to bask in the pleasant sunshine. As for the hotel itself, it is capitally managed. There is plenty of room for all, very agreeable company, good attendance, a liberal table, and an obliging host. Altogether, it would be hard to find more comfortable or a more healthy place for families, or for the tired-out inhabitants of our great cities.

One great source of pleasure here is the boating. The breeze is always fresh and invigorating, and the fishing of all kinds is excellent. Yesterday a party went out a few miles to sea, and caught a good supply of large blue-fish, varying in weight from six to nine pounds. One gentleman, Mr. Handy, caught twenty-one in a very short time. Gen. Townsend, of Albany, has a beautiful yacht here, and the Comet is also lying off the dock. The still-fishing off the Cinders is excellent this year—abundance of sea-bass, porgies, and black-fish. It is a little too early for the Spanish mackerel here, but toward the end of this month they will afford good sport for the fisherman. The sailing alone is an inexhaustible source of pleasure to all the visitors. For ladies who have a tendency toward sea-sickness, there is the lovely bay, while for others who can stand the open sea, the skilful boatmen are always at hand to go outside the bar. People who once come here seem to be pretty sure to repeat the visit—indeed the majority of Mr. Sammis' guests are ladies and gentlemen who have been here many years in succession. No better proof of the healthfulness or comfort of the place could be offered.

Last Sunday there was a very full attendance at Divine service, at which Rev. Mr. Conrad officiated. Dr. Potter, of Union College, suggested the raising of a subscription for the Children's Picnic Fund, and it was very liberally responded to.

The hotel is filling up rapidly, and people who intend to come during this month or August would do well to make their arrangements beforehand. There is sufficient gayety to make the place lively in the evening, without the perpetual din and racket of most of our sea-side places. The men can find enough to do in the bowling alleys and billiard rooms, while ladies amuse themselves with music and dancing in the parlor.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.—NEW COTTAGES ERECTED—THE BATHERS—AN ODORIFEROUS VILLAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EAST HAMPTON, Monday, July 6, 1874.

Watering-place notes being now in fashion, a few lines concerning this Ultima Thule may possibly be of interest. East Hampton is as far east as it is possible to go without encroaching on Europe, and, being within a short distance of the ocean, is rapidly becoming a rendezvous for those of a sea-bathing nature. At least ten new cottages have been lately erected, being situated on the road leading to the beach, dubbed Ocean avenue. Some of them were erected by private individuals, princely merchants, and portly bankers from the City. Others are for sale for a consideration, but it would be well for would-be purchasers to wait for the Autumnal storms before closing the bargain. They look very inviting to the eye; but Æolus may play havoc with their foundations, which are not as firm as the saints.

The village is filling up with visitors, and ere long will be overflowing with those who come down to the sea by the cars and boats, and take their pleasure on the beach every morning. For at 11 A. M., which is the hour for bathing, may be seen the long line of stages of a pre-Admite appearance, carrying the worshippers of Neptune. To see the bathers in their costumes, one would not suspect them of being "lovely women and fair men." The lines of beauty have totally disappeared. The village at present has an "ancient and fish-like smell." The principal constituent, being ammonia arising from defunct bunkers, is not unhealthy. But some people are too fastidious, and have sharper nasal organs than others, consequently those mounds that look like the last resting-places of the Montauks will soon be of the earth, earthy, as they have been cited into court. Cologne, I believe, boasted of seventy different scents, but I will wager this one demoniacal scent that lingers in the atmosphere against the above city, with a ton of assafœtida thrown in.

THE YERGER CASE IN BALTIMORE.

E. M. Yerger, who was arrested in Baltimore, Friday evening, charged with embezzling drafts to the amount of $20,000 from J. H. Maddox, was examined on Saturday before Justice Hagerty. J. H. Maddox, formerly of Louisiana, but late of Washington and Baltimore, testified that on the 19th of June he gave Yerger three drafts, amounting in value to $20,000, for which he took a receipt. The drafts, two of $5,000 each and one of $10,000, were accepted conditionally by E. Lander, of Washington, on whom they were drawn, and were indorsed by Maddox. The receipt, as well as articles of agreement, which were presented in evidence, were to the effect that Yerger should negotiate the drafts for a certain percentage, and that he should surrender the drafts or their proceeds to Maddox on demand. It was alleged by Maddox that Yerger had stated that the drafts had been negotiated, and refused to surrender the proceeds until he (Maddox) settled a standing claim of $7,500, being money alleged to have been advanced some time since on a mortgage. Yerger's defense was that he had no desire to keep the drafts or their proceeds, and he was willing to surrender either to a third party. Yerger's counsel claimed that there had been no embezzlement, that redress should be had in civil suit, and argued the point that the return of the drafts or their proceeds to Maddox by Yerger, according to previous arrangement, was conditional upon the payment of money previously due Yerger by Maddox. On Saturday an obligation was given by Maddox to Yerger resting upon the former's claim against the Government. Justice Hagerty then released the accused on the charge in $10,000 for the action of the Grand Jury. The Baltimore *Gazette* says that as soon as the investigation was over Col. Yerger stepped up to Mr. Maddox and handed him the drafts.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP WHELAN, OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Right Rev. Bishop Whelan, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of West Virginia, died yesterday afternoon at St. Agnes' Hospital, in Baltimore. For some years he had been a sufferer from a chronic disease, and when it became apparent that death was only a question of time he was, by his own wish, taken to Baltimore from Wheeling in order that his last hours might be spent in the city of his nativity and early labors in the priesthood. He was conveyed to Baltimore two weeks ago, and since his arrival had been gradually failing. He died peacefully, and his last words were, "Lord, remember my people," uttered in a strong voice and with uplifted hands. Bishop Whelan was born in 1807 in Baltimore, and was the son of Mr. David Whelan, at that time a well-known citizen of that city. After completing his common school education, he was sent to St. Mary's Seminary, Emmettsburg, Md., and after finishing his studies in that institution, he entered the College of St. Sulpice, Paris, France. While in this college he was often the subject of much praise from his teachers, and was very much liked by his fellow-students. He was ordained with distinguished honors as priest. Although he could enter one of the many churches in the capital of France as a clergyman, he preferred to return home and choose the hard labor of a missionary. He traveled through the West and South, and is said to have been very successful. His efforts as a missionary attracted the attention of the Pope, who appointed him Bishop of Virginia. He was ordained to this office in 1841, at the cathedral of Baltimore, by Archbishop Eccleston, and forthwith commenced his labors. Some years thereafter he was transferred to West Virginia. At Wheeling he accomplished much good. Under his direction the magnificent cathedral there was erected, an orphan asylum was established, and a college and convent, similar to that of Nôtre Dame of Baltimore, was built. He was full of energy even when in failing health, and devoted himself to his work with all his heart. In 1850, when he was appointed to the Wheeling Diocese, there were very few Catholic Churches within its limits. His labors in building up Catholicism and erecting churches, schools, and asylums were attended with the most successful results. In the Ecumenical Council at Rome he was distinguished for his ability and activity, and the earnest support which he rendered the Pope.

A requiem mass will be celebrated in Baltimore this morning, and his body will lie in state at the Cathedral, and afterward be conveyed to Wheeling.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, K. T., G. C. B.

"Take care of Dowb" was, during the Crimean war, in every one's mouth. It was the conclusion of a famous telegram sent by the then Secretary of War, Right Hon. Fox Maule, Lord Panmure, to the Commander in Chief. Dowb was Lieut. Doubiggen, the favorite nephew of his affectionate uncle, the Secretary. It was deemed that this proof of avuncular affection, however admirable in itself, was given at the wrong time and in the wrong place, and it was a good deal animadverted on by the public. The father of Lord Dalhousie was Lord Panmure. Lord Panmure, who was second son of the eighth Earl of Dalhousie, was raised to the Peerage in 1831—when Peers were created to pass the Reform bill. His patronymic was Ramsay, but he assumed the name of Maule on inheriting the property of his grandmother, heiress of the Maules, Earls of Panmure. He was an odious old reprobate, as mean and selfish as Sir Pitt Crawley, and behaved most abominably to his family. When his eldest son, the peer just deceased, left Charter-house School, he entered the army, and his father asked the Duke of Wellington what he thought was a sufficient allowance for an ensign in a marching regiment. His Grace replied, "a hundred a year." Acting on this, Mr. Maule, who had then at least £30,000 a year, proceeded to give his eldest son that allowance. Under these circumstances the young officer sought the tents of Israel. It is not often that young officers derive advantage from the assistance of the wily Hebrew, but he was an exception. Having "taken stock" of his objectionable parent, the Jews agreed to give the son a handsome allowance during his father's life for a large sum at his death. But they miscalculated. Odious old men frequently have an exasperating tenacity of life, and old Panmure, to the dismay of Jewry, clung to the world until he was eighty-one. The margin for Messrs. Joel, Levi & Co. was consequently by no means of that breadth which they are wont to leave for themselves. On the death of his cousin, the famous Indian Governor General of "Annexation" policy fame, Lord Panmure, succeeded to the Earldom of Dalhousie. He was a statesman of the second class; an honest, upright man; but a stiff, ungenerousness of demeanor made him unpopular. After the Crimean War he retired to his immense estates, and was little heard of. The English barony of Panmure is extinct; the Scotch peerage of Dalhousie will pass to a cousin. Lord Dalhousie's income was probably little less than £70,000 a year. He was a widower and childless.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Trustees of the Poor Children's Free Excursion Fund beg to inform the public that the present series of picnics for street and tenement-house children has been commenced under the happiest auspices, 1,965 boys and girls having been taken out by Mr. George F. Williams on Monday, and safely returned to their homes. The children had a whole day of healthful enjoyment, at a very slight cost, the pro-rata expense being 39¼ cents. For that small sum every child was well fed with substantial as well as luxurious food, and enjoyed a delightful sail down the harbor, visited a rural grove, and spent the day in a most pleasant way.

It is the intention of the Trustees to give these excursions as often as the state of the fund will permit; but they cannot do all that is necessary unless intending contributors send in their favors at once. Contracts for boats or supplies cannot be entered into unless sufficient money is in the hands of the Treasurer to warrant incurring the responsibility. To arrange for these excursions properly, time is also necessary, and the Trustees hope that their hands will be strengthened so that the work may go on without any check during the months of July and August.

The following is the state of the fund to date:

Previously acknowledged	$1,312 68
Contributions by guests of Surf Hotel, Fire Island, Sunday, July 5	90 00
Thomas W. Clerke	25 00
For the Poor Children's Jaunt	25 00
E. B. Dunning, Jr	20 00
J. T. F.	20 00
Fieldston	20 00
No Cards	5 00
P. A. M.	5 00
Total	$1,522 68
Expenses of first excursion	771 41
Balance on hand	$751 27

"A Thank Offering from a Country Home" was erroneously printed in last report as from a counting-house.

WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, No. 9 Nassau st.,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, No. 38 Burling slip,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, No. 92 Maiden lane,
GEORGE H. BRODHEAD, No. 13 Wall st.,
EDWARD KING, No. 73 Broadway,
Trustees, &c.

AN HONORED HAND.

In an oration in an Ohio town on the Fourth, Gen. J. A. Garfield related the following: "I happened to be near Thomas when one of the great charges of the enemy were made upon our line, and after a fearful struggle the enemy were repulsed, and as Thomas stood there, near the line, there came up near to him an Ashtabula boy, and Gen. Thomas rode forward and took the boy's hand and said: 'I thank you my lad for your bravery in this terrible charge.' The boy straightened back, looked up for a moment in the face of Gen. Thomas, and begrimed as he was with powder, and sweat, a tear ran out upon his cheek and he said, as he looked at his hand, 'Gen. Thomas has had hold of that hand. I will knock any mean man down that ever offers to take it hereafter.'"

THE POLICE BOARD.

SECOND RESIGNATION OF GARDNER AND CHARLICK.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT MATSELL AND EXCISE COMMISSIONER VOORHIS TO FILL THE VACANCIES.

At a late hour last night it was officially announced that Police Commissioners Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner had resigned, and that Geo. W. Matsell, the present Superintendent of Police, and Mr. John R. Voorhis had been appointed by Mayor Havemeyer to fill the vacancies. This action on the part of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick was undoubtedly agreed upon at the consultation held between them and the Mayor yesterday afternoon. The appointment of Mr. Matsell will, of course, render the appointment of a new Superintendent of Police necessary.

MR. JOHN R. VOORHIS, THE NEW APPOINTEE.

Mr. John R. Voorhis is a native of New-Jersey, but came to reside in New-York with his parents when quite young. He received his education in this City, and subsequently engaged in the business of stair-building, in which he has been very successful. Last May he was appointed Commissioner of Excise. In politics Mr. Voorhis has always been a Democrat, but until 1871 he never took a prominent part in political movements, and he does not now belong to any of the Democratic organizations. In 1871, when the Reform organizations were inaugurated in the City, he was appointed President of the Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform. Previous to the secession of the Southern States he took a very active part in supporting what was called the Border State Compromise, in favor of which a petition was afterward presented by the late Secretary Seward.

THE DEAD-LOCK BEFORE THE RESIGNATIONS.

A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS, BUT NO ORGANIZATION — MESSRS. DISBECKER AND GARDNER CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Considerable interest and excitement were manifested at Police Head-quarters yesterday, owing to the announcement in THE TIMES that a meeting of the Board of Police would be held at 3 o'clock. The meeting was called for the purpose of effecting an organization of the Board, but through an unfortunate diversity of opinion among the four Commissioners comprising the Board, an organization did not result from the meeting, and matters are still in a chaotic state. Commissioner Disbecker is ambitious to be President of the Board, and Commissioner Duryee wishes to be Treasurer, and while Commissioners Gardner and Charlick will not vote for Disbecker for President, they are willing to concede the position of Treasurer to Commissioner Duryee, provided that he will first vote for Mr. Gardner for President. This Mr. Duryee at present refuses to do, and hence the dead-lock, which must continue until either party recedes from the position he now occupies. Those who suffer most by this unfortunate state of affairs are the rank and file of the department, who have not yet received their pay due on the 1st inst., and who cannot receive their salaries until a Treasurer is elected. The pay-rolls are all ready, and the checks for the payment of the force are all made out, awaiting the signature of the Treasurer. In the opinion of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick a Treasurer of the board cannot be chosen until the board is properly organized by the election of a President. The meeting yesterday afternoon was called for 3 o'clock, and at that hour Commissioners Disbecker and Duryee arrived together at the Central Department. Neither of the other Commissioners had made his appearance, but soon after two carriages drove up to the main entrance in Mulberry street almost simultaneously. One contained Mr. Gardner, and the other Mr. Charlick. The latter was accompanied by Mr. Wm. Laimbeer, President of the Commission of Charities. Mr. Charlick appeared to be very feeble, and with great difficulty mounted the steps in front of Police Head-quarters. He was assisted to the private room of the Superintendent, and was so much exhausted that it was not deemed prudent for him to attempt to proceed any further. The other Commissioners were notified of the arrival of Mr. Charlick, and, with Mr. S. C. Hawley, the Chief Clerk of the board, repaired to the Superintendent's office. The Commissioners remained in session until 5 o'clock. After 4:30 o'clock Mayor Havemeyer, who had been telegraphed for by order of Mr. Charlick, arrived at head-quarters, but did not enter the room where the Commissioners were assembled. He remained in the Inspector's office with Commissioners Laimbeer and Stern, of the Department of Charities.

When the board adjourned, Mr. Hawley prepared the following transcript of the proceedings for publication:

At a meeting of Messrs. Oliver Charlick, Hugh Gardner, Abram Duryee, and Abraham Disbecker, Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, held at the Central Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, for the purpose of organization of the Board of Police, this 7th day of July, at 3 P. M., on motion of Mr. Commissioner Duryee, Commissioner Disbecker was chosen Chairman of the meeting of Commissioners. Commissioner Duryee then offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The offices of Police Commissioner, held by Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, respectively, and to which they were appointed in May, 1873, became lawfully vacant; and

Whereas, On the 1st day of July, 1874, his Honor Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor of New York, appointed Hugh Gardner to be Police Commissioner in place of Oliver Charlick, and at the same time appointed Oliver Charlick to be Police Commissioner in place of Hugh Gardner; and on the 2d day of July instant, the said Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, respectively, took the oath of office in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided; and

Whereas, There being no President of the Board of Police, nor Treasurer of Police, for the purpose of organizing the Board, it is

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Police now proceed to choose one of their number to be President of the Board of Police, and immediately thereafter that they proceed to choose one of their number to be Treasurer of Police.

The preamble and resolution were adopted, all voting in the affirmative. Commissioner Duryee then moved that "Commissioner Disbecker be and is hereby elected President of the Board." The vote on this motion was then taken, and the motion was lost, Commissioners Disbecker and Duryea voting in the affirmative and Commissioners Gardner and Charlick in the negative. Commissioner Disbecker then moved that Commissioner Duryee be elected Treasurer of the Board. Pending the vote on this motion, Commissioner Gardner moved that a recess be taken for ten minutes, which was lost, Commissioners Gardner and Charlick voting in the affirmative and Commissioners Duryee and Disbecker in the negative. Commissioner Charlick offered a resolution that Commissioner Gardner be elected President, and Commisioner Duryee Treasurer of the board for the ensuing year. This resolution was lost, Messrs. Gardner and Charlick voting "aye," and Commissioners Duryee and Disbecker "nay."

Commissioner Disbecker then moved that the question be taken on the original motion, the election of Commissioner Duryee as Treasurer, which was lost, Commissioners Disbecker and Duryee voting in the affirmative and Messrs. Gardner and Charlick in the negative. On motion of Commissioner Gardner a recess for fifteen minutes was taken.

After recess Commissioner Duryee moved that Commissioner Disbecker be elected temporary President of the board. This motion was also lost, Messrs. Duryee and Disbecker voting for and Messrs. Gardner and Charlick against it. Commissioner Charlick then asked that it be entered on the minutes of the meeting that he declined being a candidate for either President or Treasurer of the board, which request was granted. Commissioner Duryee offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to perform the duties of President of this board until a permanent President shall have been chosen.

This resolution was lost, Messrs. Duryee and Disbecker voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Gardner and Charlick in the negative. Commissioner Disbecker moved that Mr. Duryee be elected Treasurer of the Board. Commissioner Charlick moved to amend by prefixing to the motion "that Commissioner Gardner be elected President." This amendment was lost, Messrs. Gardner and Charlick voting "aye," and Messrs. Duryee and Disbecker "nay." The question then recurred on the original motion, which was lost, Commissioners Duryee and Disbecker voting "aye," and Commissioners Gardner and Charlick "nay." Commissioner Charlick then moved that Commissioner Hugh Gardner be elected President, and Commissioner Abram Duryee, Treasurer. The motion was lost, Commissioners Gardner and Charlick voting "aye," and Commissioners Duryee and Disbecker, "nay." Commissioner Gardner moved to adjourn to Wednesday at 3 P. M., lost, Commissioner Duryee voting in the affirmative, and Commissioners Gardner, Charlick, and Disbecker in the negative. Commissioner Disbecker moved to adjourn to Wednesday at 2:30 P. M., lost, Messrs. Gardner and Charlick voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Duryee and Disbecker in the negative. On motion of Commissioner Gardner, the Commissioners adjourned.

Immediately after the adjournment Messrs. Duryee and Disbecker returned to their rooms on the second floor of the building. The Mayor and Commissioners Gardner and Charlick remained closeted together in the Superintendent's private office until 6:30 o'clock in the evening.

CHARGES TO BE PREFERRED AGAINST MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

A COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON GOV. DIX THIS MORNING — THE SITUATION — OTHER CHARGES AGAINST THE TWO COMMISSIONERS.

The preparations for preferring charges against Mayor Havemeyer, in connection with the reappointment of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner, were completed yesterday. As a new phase of the curiosities of political life, members of various Reform associations co-operated with Mr. John Kelly, the Tammany leader, in indorsing the accusations against the Chief Magistrate of this City. Early yesterday morning a part of the plan of Assistant Attorney Fairchild and his associates to secure the impeachment of the Mayor was known to a sympathetic circle, and they were quite jubilant as to the result. They seemed to place great reliance upon what may be termed the unique character of the combination which had made common cause against Havemeyer. Members of the Council of Political Reform—adherents of the departed Committee of Seventy—lawyers who had been instrumental in sending the "Boss" of Tammany to the Penitentiary, and the successors of the "Boss"—all were united to effect one object—to depose Mayor Havemeyer. All these gentlemen agreed upon a concerted plan of action. They met at the office of Mr. Wingate, one of the counsel who had charge of the prosecution of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner. There were present Ex-Sheriff Kelly, Alderman Ottendorfer, John H. Strahan, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, and Henry L. Clinton. The latter represented the Council of Political Reform. Mr. Strahan was there on behalf of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Kelly represented Tammany. The session was secret and informal, but it is known that the line of action to be pursued before the Governor was agreed upon, and to nearly every member of the conference was assigned a part, so as to produce general harmony and secure success. Mr. Wingate was to present the legal aspect of the case, Mr. Clinton was to address himself to the facts and details, and other gentlemen were to assist in various ways. A voluminous mass of testimony, enough to consume weeks in reading, was to be submitted to the Governor, but a digest of all, plain, comparatively brief, and comprehensive, was relied upon to lead the Governor to remove Mayor Havemeyer forthwith.

In the afternoon Mr. Wingate, Mr. John Kelly, Alderman Ottendorfer, John H. Strahan, Gen. Jos. C. Jackson, and Henry L. Clinton, took the 3:30 train for Westhampton, Long Island, where the Governor is stopping, at his country seat. Each of these gentlemen was prepared for his mission. Mr. Henry L. Clinton had fifty-six printed octavo pages to submit, all bearing upon the action, or rather inaction, of the Mayor in relation to the Street-Cleaning Bureau, and the convition of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner. The pages were in the form of a petition to remove the Mayor, and the following is the text of the charges they contain:

To his Excellency, John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully represent to your Excellency:

I. That William F. Havemeyer is now, and has been since the 1st day of January, 1872, Mayor of the City of New-York.

II. That in the month of May, 1874, Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, who were then and until their trial and conviction, as hereinafter stated, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of New-York, continued to be Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, were indicted by the Grand Jury of the County of New-York; a copy of the indictment is hereto annexed, marked "A," and forms a part of this petition.

I.I. That on the 24th day of June, 1874, the said Charlick and Gardner respectively pleaded not guilty to said indictment in the said Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of New-York. On the 24th and 25th days of June, 1874, they were tried on said indictment before said court, and a jury duly impaneled. On the 25th day of June, 1874, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty against the said Charlick and Gardner.

IV. On the 26th day of June, 1874, the said court pronounced judgment on such conviction, and sentenced said Charlick and Gardner to pay a fine each of $250.

V. On the 30th day of June, 1874, John Sparks, Esq., Clerk of the said Court of Oyer and Terminer, sent to your Excellency a certified copy of said proceedings in said Court of Oyer and Terminer, and a notice of the conviction and the cause thereof.

VI. On the 1st day of July, 1874, your Excellency having that day received the said certified copy of the proceedings and notice hereinbefore referred to) sent to the said William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York, a notice, of which a copy is hereto annexed, marked "B," and forms a part of this petition, which notice was duly received by him.

VII.—After the said William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York, received said notice so sent to him by your Excellency, the duty devolved upon him to appoint two suitable and fit persons (other than the said Charlick and Gardner,) Police Commissioners for the City of New-York, by reason of the vacancies which had occurred as stated in the said notice of your Excellency.

VIII. After he had received the said notice so sent him by your Excellency, and on the 2d day of July, 1874, he, the said William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York, in gross and outrageous violation of his duty as such Mayor, and in defiance of law and public decency, appointed the said Charlick and Gardner, respectively, as Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, appointing the said Charlick to the vacancy created by the conviction of the said Gardner in the said Court of Oyer and Terminer, as hereinbefore stated, and appointing the said Gardner to the vacancy created by the conviction of the said Charlick in said court, as hereinbefore stated. The said William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York, thereupon on the said 2d day of July, gave the said Charlick and Gardner, respectively, certificates of appointment as Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, copies of which said certificates are hereto annexed, marked respectively "C" and "D," and form a part of this petition.

For the official misconduct of the said William F. Havemeyer, hereinbefore set forth, your petitioners pray that your Excellency will remove him from the office of Mayor of the City of New-York.

A large number of signatures are attached to this petition.

Col. Wingate's charges embrace a wider scope on the same subjects, and are signed by Oswald Ottendorfer, John Kelly, and Wm. H. Wickham.

The petition is to be presented to Gov. Dix to-day, and addresses are to be made on the charges by nearly every member of the deputation.

THE SITUATION AT THE CITY HALL.

While all these proceedings were in progress Mayor Havemeyer was engaged in signing warrants for the various Departments. Nothing seemed to trouble him. He was good-humored, and it might be said jolly, but he declined to say anything about his "latest appointments." Singularly enough, few persons have called upon him since the movement for his impeachment was inaugurated. Even his body-guard, which used to escort him home every evening, have deserted him. To a TIMES reporter he said: Let them proceed against me. I am prepared for them. I have acted in accordance with law."

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ALDERMEN.

The special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to be held to-day promises to be an exciting one. It is said that resolutions are to be submitted calling upon the Governor to remove the Mayor, and that the charges made by Mr. Henry L. Clinton and others will be indorsed. In addition to these charges, whatever resolutions may be passed by the board will be transmitted to Gov. Dix in time for presentation by the deputation who now await a hearing.

MORE CHARGES AGAINST CHARLICK AND GARDNER.

Messrs. John R. Fellows and George W. Wingate, counsel for Tammany Hall, yesterday afternoon presented to District Attorney Phelps a copy of the additional charges and proofs against Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardner. Among many charges the Police Commissioners with having illegally removed three Inspectors of Election, named James J. Walsh, Thomas Hughes, and John J. Crowley, in pursuance of a conspiracy entered into with James O'Brien, Copeland, and others, for the purpose of influencing the election. Counsel added that they were not yet prepared to prefer the charges against Mayor Havemeyer, until after the Governor had been consulted on the subject. The interview with the Governor, they expected, would have taken place yesterday afternoon. Thursday next has been decided on by the District Attorney and the Tammany counsel as the day on which the charges will be laid before the Grand Jury for its consideration. This resolution was of course forwarded before the second resignation of the two Commissioners had been handed to the Mayor.

ST. LOUIS MILLENNIUM.

Ex. Gov. B. Gratz Brown was one of the speakers at the great bridge celebration in St. Louis on the 4th, and in congratulating the citizens on its opening said: "It is perhaps not within the gift of any one to set forth more than the merest outline of changes which may be wrought, but even in the near future there is much apparent which may well justify elation. The city of St. Louis itself is the crown upon the brow of this fair structure, a city which, notwithstanding fire and pestilence, and war, has risen rapidly from a few thousands to half a million of inhabitants, but even its present greatness will signify as nothing to what will be realized when a hundred railways shall have congregated on either shore; when a thousand barges shall cling to either wharf; when manufactures shall have lighted ten thousand furnaces; when a freight route to the Pacific shall have been constructed below the snow line, and the line of high grades; when the Mississippi opened at its mouth shall float forth food for the world without hinderance; when the cotton of Texas as well as the wealth of Mexico shall have been united to us by indissoluble bonds; when the tropics shall be ours equally with the lakes; when the North shall have learned forbearance and brotherhood, and the South shall have sprung up into rejuvenated life; when tariffs shall have been condemned utterly as non-intercourse acts; when money shall be freed of monopolies; when governments shall be frugal; and last, but not least, when the labor of this valley shall have become allied more closely to useful knowledge and eminent skill. But some may say this is all a Utopia, on which the rational man has no right to rest his judgment. Pause there, however, I pray you! How long has it been since religious freedom was a Utopia? How long since civil liberty itself was a Utopia? How long since the freedom of the seas and the freedom of commerce were hardly hoped-for Utopias? Who then will dare to pronounce in advance against Utopias that thus blossom with the generations into the fairest fruits earth has gathered? Your Utopia of to-day is the common-sense of the time to come, and wise are they who realize its advent and prepare the way."

AN AMERICAN CONSUL HONORED.

On the occasion of the late retirement of Mr. C. H. Branscombe from the United States Consulship at Manchester, England, where he has been for some years past, an address, numerously signed by firms in that city engaged in business with the United States, was presented to him at a public meeting largely attended. In the absence of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor (Mr. Alderman Booth) presided. The address and signatures were in the form of an album, and the former was beautifully illuminated and engrossed. The following is a copy of the address:

To the Honorable Charles H. Branscombe, late United States Consul, Manchester:

We, the undersigned, merchants, manufacturers, and shippers to the United States, have adopted this means of placing upon record in a permanent form and communicating to you the regret we feel upon your departure from our midst, and the deep sense we entertain respecting the very able, independent, and efficient manner in which you have discharged the varied and highly responsible duties of your consulate.

Assuming the appointment of United States Consul in this city, as you did, at a time when new and somewhat intricate regulations affecting the foreign commerce of the United States were being introduced, your efforts to explain and simplify those regulations as far as possible to shippers, and to afford them all facilities consistent with your official duty, entitle you to our best acknowledgments and sincerest thanks.

The very large and important business transactions between Manchester and the United States have always met with your intelligent appreciation, and no efforts have been spared by you to maintain between England and the great country you have represented those cordial relations which are so essential where interests of such magnitude are involved.

While your legal experience and knowledge have enabled you to render frequent services to those requiring information in regard to the laws of the United States, your close and constant attention to the duties of your office, and your unvarying courtesy and kindness to all with whom you have been brought in contact, have proved you a most painstaking and valuable representative of your Government, and one whom we should all hear with pleasure had been promoted to a still higher and more responsible position.

For these reasons, and because of the personal regard we entertain for your high principles and independence of character, we take leave of you with sincere regret, tendering you our best wishes for your future welfare, and sincerely trust that a sphere of usefulness may speedily be opened to you, such as your distinguished talents and energies eminently fit you to fill.

[The signatures of about 100 firms followed.]

The Chairman said he was sorry that the Mayor had been compelled, through ill-health, to leave Manchester for a short time. The object of their meeting was to present a testimonial to a gentleman who had filled a very weighty public office in Manchester in connection with trade and commerce. It was a source of regret to all to hear that Mr. Branscombe was about to return to the United States, for both in public and private life he had endeared himself to all who had known him during his residence in this city.

Mr. G. Fox, who in the name of the subscribers presented the address, said he wished in the first place to congratulate Mr. Branscombe upon the number and respectability of the attendance. As soon as it became known that he was about to return to his native land, a feeling was generally expressed that some recognition should be made of the personal regard and esteem in which he was held, and of the highly satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. In a city like Manchester, where free-trade proclivities dominated—and very rightly so—anything like an interference with the free flow of commerce was naturally opposed to the very constitution of their merchants. Mr. Branscombe had so nicely smoothed the rough edges of the various Consular and Customs laws which he had to administer that it had been an unmixed pleasure for business men to come into contact with him. While faithfully discharging his duties to his own Government, he had exhibited a kind and courteous bearing which had won for him the esteem of the merchants. On returning to the United States he would have the consolation of knowing that he had raised the respect entertained for the American Government by the merchants on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Branscombe, in replying, said that to have won golden opinions from men like the merchants of Manchester, with whom honor was sacred and something more than a name or a shadow, something more than a thing that could be bartered or sold, was the proudest event in his personal history. The address referred in complimentary terms to the disposition he had ever evinced to afford every facility in his power to the transaction of consular business. When he came to Manchester, he found that the enforcement of certain Consular rules was causing much vexation, delay, and trouble to the shipper. He took it upon himself to construe those rules in a spirit of liberality to the shipper, going to the utmost verge of the terms of the statutes in the interests of trade. He did not conclude that the shipper was a scoundrel or a thief, but he concluded that he was a gentleman, with gentlemanly purposes and instincts, doing his business upon the principles of integrity; nor did he make it a *sine qua non* when a gentleman came to him to make a declaration upon his invoice that he should also declare an admiration for the Yankee nation or fall down and do obeisance to the Stars and Stripes. His residence in Manchester had been one of almost uninterrupted pleasure. He came here an entire stranger, but he soon found that he was not regarded as a foreigner. He found in walking about the streets the names of men which called up associations connected with his own life in his own native county town, associations that brought up memories that were hallowed and pleasant, and he felt that he was visiting an old ancestral home. In names and habits New-England was nothing but a copy of Old England, and this showed how much the sterling old pilgrims loved their mother land. New-England was another edition of Old England. Revised, corrected, and enlarged it might be, but it was the same old book, the same family register, in which they all looked for principles which had illustrated and made bright the pages of English history. Magna Charta belonged to the United States as it belonged to England, and the common law was the common possession of both countries. They were one in literature. They gloried alike in Shakespeare, Milton, Dickens, Longfellow, Irving, and Lowell. Never might the rude hand of war destroy the peaceful relations between the two countries. To his mind the idea of war was the most irrational idea that could be conceived. Was it possible that these two great English-speaking nations would show to the world that the religion of Jesus Christ was a failure, and that it failed just at the moment when it was needed to preserve the peace of the world? He thought not. Besides, the Geneva tribunal had settled that question. That arbitration stood, and would stand forever, like the Pillars of Hercules, against which the surging passions of men would beat in vain. Other nations might do what they pleased, but those two English-speaking nations never could resort to war. He thanked them for that noble and enthusiastic demonstration, and asked them to receive his earnest wishes for their future welfare. He left England with homage in his heart for her people, admiration for her dignity, her power, and her glory, and with a sincere prayer that she might never cease to exert her benign influence among the nations of the earth.

PIANOS, SEWING-MACHINES, AND HORSE-RAKES FOR SALE.

From the Sun, July 7.

Here is a funny advertisement copied from the *Tribune*:

HORSE AND COUPE WANTED—In exchange for a new, first-class, $700 piano, to be selected from manufacturer's stock by the purchaser. Any one wanting to get a valuable piece of property that can't eat its own head off in the hard times, will find it profitable to address W. C. FORD, 97 Clark st., Brooklyn, or GORDON L. FORD, *Tribune* office.

Gordon L. Ford is the publisher of the *Tribune*, and W. C. Ford, his son, is said to be a little boy ten or twelve years of age. It is believed that Mr. Ford, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and other parties connected with the *Tribune*, have at present an extraordinary stock of pianos, horses, sewing-machines, buggy wagons, cultivators, fire-engines, horse-rakes, and almost every other description of property, taken for advertising in the journal founded by Horace Greeley at from five to twenty cents a line.

THE KINGS COUNTY CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held last night in the County Court-house, for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill the places made vacant by the conviction of Messrs. Powell, Ferguson, and Wills, before Judge Daniels, at the Special Term of the Oyer and Terminer, held last month. Mayor Hunter attended the caucus, and "Boss" McLaughlin was present in the corridor outside. The meeting was a very stormy one, and it was at first supposed that some of the Democrats would carry out their oft-repeated threats of refusing to obey without question the behests of the "ring." Only three of the number, however, refused to respond to the crack of the party whip. These were Supervisors O'Reily, McIntyre, and Gardener. The Democrats remaining in will, however, be sufficient to carry the following nominations, which were made before the caucus: Hassan H. Wheeler in place of Stephen H. Powell, Wynant C. Bennett in place of Cornelius Ferguson, and John Raber in place of Henry Wills. The Republicans, at a full meeting of the board, are in a minority of seven, and to-morrow two of their number will unavoidably be absent. It is said that all the nominations made last night do not meet the favor of "Boss" McLaughlin, and if the rumor is true it may result in a larger "bolt" among the Democrats, by which, at least, one Republican might be elected.

NEW-JERSEY.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF POLITICS IN THE STATE.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEXT ELECTION — THE VARIOUS STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL OFFICES TO BE FILLED — PROBABLE CANDIDATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, July 7, 1874.

The present is very far from being an "off year" in New-Jersey, for nearly all the prizes which stimulate the activities of gentlemen inside politics are to be struggled for in November. The Governor then elected will be just at the meridian of his rule on the 4th of July, 1876, and will represent the State in all the centennial festivities, and pass down to history in group-photographs of countless banquets and processions. All the most coveted offices, which are filled by executive appointment, and enjoyed for terms of five or seven years, are at the dispensation of the same august personage. Secretary of State, Insurance Commissioner, Clerk of the Supreme Court, worth $20,000 per annum, and Clerk of Chancery, of similar allurement, and divers important Judges, are all, as rarely happens, to be created in this single Gubernatorial term. The election of Congressmen, who are to be in power during the complications of the next Presidential campaign, adds interest to the situation; and of still more immediate moment is the selection of the Legislature, with whom rests the ultimate disposal of the pending constitutional amendments, and the choice of a United States Senator. No wonder, then, the air is full of preparation, and that the State is daily traversed and retraversed by anxious gentlemen, with hand-satchels, on important errands to more dignified gentlemen, who stay at home to be inquired of and consulted, and who will each assume the entire credit of "fixing things" when accounts come to be adjusted.

New-Jersey occupies no great space on the map of the world, and yet geography plays a prominent part in her theoretic politics. A man who happens to reside upon the banks of the raging Hackensack will be contemptuously spoken of by the workers, while a dweller in the valley of the Raritan will be counted eminently eligible. Just now it is South Jersey which is clamoring for recognition. South Jersey means Camden, and Camden means Mr. Edward Bettle, sometime President of the State Senate. Mr. Bettle, by some conspicuous services, has earned the gratitude of the railroad corporations, and has connections with some other interests which look formidable. Three years ago it was considered his turn, and his friends were industrious in asserting what they were pleased to style his "claims;" but in the fullness of time he was forced to step aside for Mr. Walsh, who, in his turn, was slaughtered by the men who engineered his nomination, that they might rid themselves of an uncomfortable aspirant for any stray honors in the future. On a less critical occasion Mr. Bettle might be shelved after a similar fashion, but now there is too much at stake. The Republican managers will strain themselves to win, and on a square party issue the chance is far too slender. The recent history of their party is very different from its bright record when Gov. Ward was swept into the chair with a rousing majority. Party lines have slackened, and Jersey voters are proverbially dainty in their choosing. The reasons which rendered Mr. Bettle's candidacy impossible before, hold in full force to-day, and his hopes will probably once more be extinguished. There is pressing need to put forth the very strongest man, without regard for the map, and Mr. George A. Halsey now seems to be the coming candidate. He has warmer friends and more bitter enemies than any other public man in either party. For many years Messrs. Bettle and Halsey have been active partners in a confederation which has exercised an imperial divide-and-rule sort of domination over State politics, and competition between these gentlemen looks like a dissolution of what has been stigmatized by profane observers as "the ring." However devoutly such a consummation is wished for by outsiders, so much would be sacrificed by the rupture, and so little gained by each, that here we look forward to a mysteriously managed meeting of the separated brethren—a sudden recognition of the strawberry-mark—a rapture of embracement, and a general handshaking all around. Some of the wise ones, however, aver that there is blood in Mr. Beute's eye, and that his purpose holds "to try this quarrel hilt to hilt." Any such unaccommodating and internecine temper will make opportunity for a third man. Mr. John Davidson, who ran second to Cornelius Walsh at the last convention, and who has been in training ever since, has recently lost heart—been drawn by his backers and sent to Europe. This renders the chances of Hon. Amos Clark, as the compromise candidate, much more hopeful. Mr. Clark is the stronger of the two, intrinsically, and he can bring, as Mr. Davidson could not, the entire vote of his district to the convention. He is an estimable man in every way, and, Newark overthrown, his place can only be disputed by Hon. John Hill. The latter gentleman has been exhumed from his retirement, and may again be used to play a conspicuous role in the political drama. With no very munificent mental endowment, he has achieved considerable repute as a harmless man, and wears the epithet of "Honest" with no suggestion of satire. He is rather an accommodating statesman, of the Henry Wilson type, austere in the external moralities, and may yet be urged into a vigorous run. His chances are weakened, however, by a vague though pervasive under-current of opinion that his mission has been accomplished, and that he should be allowed to repose under his Congressional laurels.

And, after all, with even the strongest candidate, it would be hazardous to predict Republican success. The late elections in Hudson, Essex, Passaic, and Camden, in particular, indicate a Democratic gain. Judge Bedle would pole the full party vote, except, perhaps, among the lewd fellows of the baser sort, whom he has inspired with a wholesome dread. He is a square-toed Calvanistic Rhadamanthus, who is a stern dispenser of punishment as a means in the life that now is, and a hopeful believer in punishment as an end in the life that is to come. He has gained some repute by dealing out a wild kind of frontier justice in his district, charging to condemn the suspected on general principles, and for the terrible example whenever they fail to prove their innocence. He is obstinately honest, of good ability, though narrow culture, and is altogether a man to be respected. He has been the conceded Democratic candidate, but it now is whispered that he will decline the honor. This decision would be much to his credit, for when he steps down from the bench he throws away his usefulness and influence.

Senator Cutler though less widely known, would make an available candidate, while Hon. Nehemiah Perry says in confidence to his friends that the party can elect no one but himself. Mr. Perry's election as Mayor of Newark, the very citadel of Republicanism, gives him the reputation of local strength, but he has not attained to the measure of the fullness of the Gubernatorial stature either in mind or manners, and some passages in his history are so susceptible of ridicule that he would make a sorry figure in the canvass.

But while the Governorship hangs in doubt, there is no such uncertainty as to the complexion of the the Legislature, and consequently of the Senator who is to succeed Mr. Stockton. The pushing aside of Mr. Beute, will afford Camden additional occasion to demand a Senator to make honors easy with Newark. Under these conditions, Secretary Robeson would, by natural selection, develop into a Senator. He is popular throughout the State, and his general fitness for the place has been emphasized by some such specific manifestations as his prompt and decided course in the Spanish entanglement. But the Secretary will not permit his name to be used while his friend, Mr. Cattell, remains in the field. When Mr. Cattell was forced, by the state of his health, to withdraw, four years ago, his fall was broken by some promise of future preferment, and now he is holding his friends to the bond. While he fails in mental grasp and generous culture, his recognized energy, his wide experience in public affairs, and his political tact make him a desirable candidate. But it is the fear of his friends that his precarious health would again break under the stress of a political canvass, even before the exacting requirements of a Senatorial term began. During two years of the five for which he was before elected he was incapacitated for duty, and the average Jerseyman prefers a man in the prime and vigor of his faculties. Mr. Cattell, however, still shows a formidable front; but when the collapse, which seems inevitable, does come, it will be found that another gentleman from Camden, less considerate than Mr. Robeson, has been making preparations for the emergency.

This gentleman is Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, who earned the nation's gratitude, while United States Consul at Liverpool, by his manly stand during the critical years of our civil war. He is a quiet, tireless worker, and recently gave a taste of his quality by breaking down the rigorous opposition to the Centennial appropriation before the last Legislature. If South Jersey names the Senator, Mr. Dudley may prove to be the man. Should geography again be set at naught, Representative Phelps might be invited to the upper chamber. Already the mention of his name has been received with favorable comment, but it is understood that his district will need him in the Fall, and that he chooses to be considered out of the mêlée. When Mr. Frelinghuysen's term expires, it may be found that the infusion of some young blood into the sluggish channels of Senatorial life would not be unacceptable. Essex, on the other hand, is never at a loss for candidates, and could on occasion put forward T. N. McCarter, who is every inch a Senator, or Courtlandt Parker, who might have been one now, if his petulance and whimperings in adversity had not revealed a weakness before unsuspected.

While this troubled political sea is casting up much mire and dirt, the ferment is a purifying one, and a look into the future is not forbidding to such as can endure an honest Administration and liberal councils.

DR. CUMMINS.

OFFICIAL DEPOSITION OF THE LATE ASSISTANT BISHOP OF KENTUCKY FROM THE MINISTRY OF THE CHURCH.

The following report from Right Rev. B. B. Smith, Senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and Bishop of Kentucky, conveys the official notice of the deposition of Bishop George D. Cummins from the ministry of the Church and from his position as Assistant Bishop of the diocese:

THE REPORT.

Whereas, The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Kentucky, duly convened in the vestry-room of Christ Church, Louisville, on the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1873, did certify to me, Right Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Kentucky, and Senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, the fact that Right Rev. George David Cummins, D. D., for some time Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, had abandoned the communion of said Church, which certificate is in the words following: "The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Kentucky, duly convened in accordance with canon 8, title 2, do hereby certify to the Senior Bishop, above-named, that Right Rev. George David Cummins, D. D., for some time Assistant Bishop of said Diocese of Kentucky, has abandoned the communion of said Church."

Of which due record was made.

And whereas upon receiving said notice I gave notice, on the 22d day of November, 1873, to the above-named Right Rev. George David Cummins, D. D., that unless he shall within six months make declaration that the facts alleged in said certificate are false, he will be deposed from the ministry of this Church; and whereas no such declaration has been made within said time, neither has the Right Rev. George David Cummins, D. D., transmitted to me any retraction of the acts or declarations constituting his offense;

Be it therefore known that on this, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1874, in the vestry-room of St. Peter's church, New-York City,

I, Benjamin Bosworth Smith, above-named, Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, and Senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, with the consent of a majority of the members of the House of Bishops, as hereinbefore enumerated, viz.:

Right Rev. Dr. McCoskey, Bishop of Michigan.
Right Rev. Dr. A. Lee, Bishop of Delaware.
Right Rev. Dr. Johns, Bishop of Mississippi.
Right Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Bishop of North Carolina.
Right Rev. Dr. Kip, Bishop of California.
Right Rev. Dr. H. W. Lee, Bishop of Iowa.
Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New-York.
Right Rev. Dr. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island.
Right Rev. Dr. Odenheimer, Bishop of New-Jersey.
Right Rev. Dr. Gregg, Bishop of Texas.
Right Rev. Dr. Whipple Bishop of Minnesota.
Right Rev. Dr. Lay, Bishop of Easton.
Right Rev. Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Indiana.
Right Rev. Dr. Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania.
Right Rev. Dr. Wilmer, Bishop of Alabama.
Right Rev. Dr. Vail, Bishop of Kansas.
Right Rev. Dr. Coxe, Bishop of Western New-York.
Right Rev. Dr. Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee.
Right Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Bishop of Nebraska.
Right Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, Bishop of Pittsburgh.
Right Rev. Dr. Wilmer, Bishop of Louisiana.
Right Rev. Dr. Young, Bishop of Florida.
Right Rev. Dr. Beckwith, Bishop of Georgia.
Right Rev. Dr. Whittle, Assistant Bishop of Virginia.
Right Rev. Dr. Bissell, Bishop of Vermont.
Right Rev. Dr. Robertson, Bishop of Missouri.
Right Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island
Right Rev. Dr. Whitaker, Missionary Bishop o Nevada.
Right Rev. Dr. Pierce, Missionary Bishop of Alabama.
Right Rev. Dr. Howe, Bishop of South Carolina.
Right Rev. Dr. Howe, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.
Right Rev. Dr. Hare, Missionary Bishop of Niobrara.
Right Rev. Dr. Paddock, Bishop of Massachusetts.
Right Rev. Dr. Lyman, Assistant Bishop of North Carolina.
Right Rev. Dr. Spaulding, Missionary Bishop of Colorado.

—and in the terms of the canon in such case made and provided do pronounce the said George David Cummins, D. D., deposed to all intents and purposes from the ministry of this Church, and from all the rights, privileges, powers and dignities pertaining to the office of Bishop in the same.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. B. B. SMITH,
Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky and Senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Done in the presence of
ALFRED LEE,
Bishop of Delaware.
WM. BACON STEVENS,
Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.
M. A. DEWOLFE HORNE,
Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.

SOUTHERN CROP REPORTS.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* of the 5th inst. says: "The general complaint is of too much rain. It is good for corn, yet very severe on cotton. In many quarters prospects are splendid. Cotton is essentially a sun plant, and requires only occasional showers. Where the rains have been so constant it is growing into stalk, and grass and weeds are flourishing, and engender the boll-worm, the deadliest foe of cotton. If the rains cease, and we have sunshine for ten or twelve days, and then occasional genial showers, this section will produce a full crop. Continuous rains or dry weather will prove disastrous. Fewer caterpillars are reported than last year. The plant is commencing to bloom rapidly, and also to boll. Florida crops are flourishing; never better. Gentlemen from Montgomery report that caterpillars are abundant around that city, and in the black and prairie lands of Alabama. The bottom crop will escape their ravages, but they will produce the third and destructive brood in time to go for the middle and top crop. The boll worm that the rainy weather will engender is more dangerous than the caterpillar."

MR. WHITTIER ON THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. John G. Whittier writes as follows to a personal friend in Philadelphia concerning the Centennial:

AMESBURY, 28th 5th mo., 1874.

* * * I quite agree with thee about that great commemoration of the Fourth of July, 1876. It ought to be worthy of the occasion. But, at the same time, in the state of our finances, there should be no unnecessary expenditures. There ought to be no local jealousies, and the fact that the interest of the event centres in Philadelphia should not make the East and West and South less willing to aid the celebration. There is nothing sectional in the Declaration of Independence, and its celebration should partake of its universality. I am glad to hear, indirectly, that thy health is better. I want all the old guard of Freedom to hold on as long as I do. I deeply feel the loss of Chase, Greeley, Hale, Tappan, and Sumner. Will the next generation have men like them? * * *

I am always and affectionately thy friend,
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

CONGRESSMAN HALE, OF MAINE.

Congressman Hale reached Augusta, Me., on Friday, on the way to his home in Ellsworth. The Augusta *Journal* says he is looking worn down and needs rest, and it adds: "Many papers are speculating with great ingenuity as to some assumed secret cause of Mr. Hale's withdrawal of his acceptance of the Postmaster Generalship. There is no secret about the matter. He at first thought that his health would be equal to the task; but the hot weather which set in about that time so prostrated him, that his physician told him that if he accepted the position and denied himself a necessary vacation, it would be at the risk of his life. So he prudently withdrew his acceptance, and will spend the Summer at Ellsworth. Thus the nation loses a good cabinet officer, but the State will retain a Congressman of whom we may well feel proud."

GOSSIP FROM MANITOBA.

Rev. J. D. O'Meara, of Manitoba, being in Ottawa, has been approached by the newspaper reporters, and tells them that Riel is in that country, going about unmolested, and that it has been decided that he will not run again for Provencher. M. La Riviere or Mr. Bannatyne will run for the constituency in the French interest. Another interesting personal item he tells is that Attorney General Clark has returned to Manitoba with Mrs. Sinclair. Both he and she came to the United States and procured divorces from their respective partners, and then got married. Mr. Cunningham's election, he also says, is sure to be upset, and hence his anxiety for a Government appointment. His appointment as a member of the North-west Council was very unfavorably regarded by the people. Mr. O'Meara thinks a ballot would show the majority of the people of the Province in favor of annexation to the United States, they are so indignant at the manner in which they are treated by the Dominion Government.

CONVENTIONS AND ELECTIONS.

Several additional State political conventions have recently been called, and we, therefore, reproduce our list, with additions and corrections to date:

July 15—Indiana Democratic State Convention, in Indianapolis.
July 28—Delaware Republican State Convention, in Georgetown.
July 29—Alabama Democratic State Convention, in Montgomery.
Aug. 3—Election of Congressmen in Kentucky.
Aug. 5—Kansas Farmers' "Reform" Convention, in Topeka.
Aug. 6—Election in North Carolina of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Congressmen, &c.
Aug. 6—Michigan Farmers' Convention in Lansing.
Aug. 12—Massachusetts Labor Reform Convention in Farmington Grove.
Aug. 18—Election in Ohio on the proposed new constitution.
Aug. 18—Meeting of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League in Reading.
Aug. 19—Pennsylvania Republican State Convention in Harrisburg.
Aug. 19—Tennessee Democratic State Convention in Nashville.
Aug. 20—Alabama Republican State Convention in Montgomery.
Aug. 26—Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention in Pittsburg.
Aug. 26—Ohio Democratic State Convention in Columbus.
Aug. 26—Michigan Repullcan State Convention in Lansing.
Aug. 26—Missouri Democratic State Convention in Jefferson City.
Aug. 26—Kansas Repub lican State Convention in Topeka.
Sept. 1—Election of State Officers and Congressmen in Vermont.
Sept. 2—Missouri Farmers' State Convention in Jefferson City.
Sept. 2—Election of Congressmen in California.
Sept. 9—Minnesota Republican State Convention in Minneapolis.
Sept. 9—New-York "Liberal Republican" Convention in Albany.
Sept. 14—Election of State officers and Congressmen in Maine.
Sept. 23—Minnesota Democratic State Convention in St. Paul.
Sept. 24—Nevada Republican State Convention in Winnemucca.
Oct. 13—Election of State officers and Congressmen in Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio. The new constitution of Ohio, even if adopted, will not change the time for the State election this year. After this year the election will be held in November.
Oct. 14—Election of Legislature in Georgia.
Oct. 22—Election of Congressmen in West Virginia.
Nov. 2—Election of State officers and Congressmen in Louisiana.
Nov. 3—Election of State officers and Congressmen in Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada, Alabama, South Carolina, and Tennessee: election of Congressmen only in Georgia, Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

PATRIOTISM.

The citizens of Lancaster County, Penn., unveiled a monument to the soldiers who fell in the war, at Lancaster, on the 4th. The oration on the occasion was delivered by Ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, who, in the course of it, said: "My friends, it is common to speak of patriotism. Each individual for himself claims to be patriotic. I think we all are. During the war we were, in Pennsylvania, almost a united people. There were a few who held back and hesitated; there were not many—I wish there had been none. But what is patriotism? Is it the love of home, the village, or city in which we live? The State we inhabit, and of which we are citizens? Is it the love of Lancaster County with you, because it is so beautiful, its soil so productive, its people so agreeable socially? No; patriotism is a higher and holier sentiment. It is that impulse of the heart which takes in the whole country. That patriotism only is valuable which reaches out to the utmost part of the country, and claims as fellow-citizens and brothers all who live within its borders. It is that sentiment, it is that patriotism which should ever inspire the people of this State, and with all the pride we may feel in our magnitude, in our history, in our resources, and of all the comforts of life which surround us, we must ever remember that we owe it to a nationality which spreads over the continent, and to that regard which extends to every part of this great country, and to every man within it."

A personal tribute was paid briefly to Gen. Reynolds by the Ex-Governor, in these words: "I cannot recall the names of the men of this county who perished in the war; but it cannot be invidious in this presence to speak of one whose untimely fate would have been thought too great a cost for any victory in a cause less sacred than that of which he had lived and for which he so nobly died. Gen. John Reynolds had no superior, and few rivals in the armies of the Government in singleness of purpose, promptness of action, pure integrity, and entire self-abandonment in the calls of duty, and you can, as his fellow-citizens, claim a large measure of pride that he was born and lived and is buried in Lancaster."

PROBABLE MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last evening Celia Thompson and Elizabeth Woods, both of No. 98 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, became engaged in a quarrel in the hallway of the tenement-house in which they reside. Both women were under the influence of liquor. After calling each other vile names for some time they came to blows. Mrs. Thompson, who was the larger and strong woman of the two, dragged Mrs. Woods by the hair out to the front stoop, and after a desperate struggle hurled her over the banisters to the sidewalk, a distance of nine feet. The unfortunate woman struck on her shoulders, her head coming in violent contact with the side of the house. She was picked up in an insensible condition, and carried into the house. Dr. Wreden was summoned, and after examination stated that the woman was suffering from a severe concussion of the brain. She was removed in an ambulance to the City Hospital, and up to a late hour last night had not regained consciousness. The doctors pronounce her injuries serious, but are unable to say yet if they will result fatally. The woman Thompson was arrested and locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house.

STABBING AFFRAY IN A JERSEY CITY THEATRE.

A disgraceful fight and stabbing affray occurred in a theatre known as the Arcade, in Newark avenue, directly opposite Police Head-quarters, Jersey City, last night. About 10 o'clock, while Fred J. Mockley, a minstrel, was performing, the property man, Thos. Brown, lowered the curtain before the conclusion of the act. This so enraged Mockley that he threw a large doll at Brown, striking him on the head. He resented the insult, when Mockley rushed at him, and, as is alleged by Brown, stabbed him in the face near the left eye. The wound is about two inches in length, but is not thought to be necessarily fatal. Detective Coward, to whom Brown made complaint, arrested them both, and locked them up in the First Precinct Station-house. At a late hour last night both men were released on bail to appear for examination.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Commodore J. M. Frailey, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

George M. Pullman, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort House.

Marquis De Marzano, of Italy, is at the Everett House.

Senator J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, and Senator Henry Cooper, of Tennessee, are at the New-York Hotel.

District Attorney N. C. Moak, of Albany; E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y., and State Senator S. S. Lowery, of Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John T. Ford, of Baltimore; State Senator H. C. Connelly, of Kingston, N. Y., and Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury; Col. W. L. Scott, of Erie; Ex-Mayor George Richardson, of Lowell, Mass., and Commander E. Terry, United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

GORED BY A MAD BULL.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning Pasquale Micere, an Italian, while standing in front of his residence at No. 99 Thompson street, was gored by a mad bull, and received a lacerated wound of the left hip and had one toe of his left foot fractured. He was attended by Police Surgeon Cook, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF A FOUL PRISON.

Thomas Dodd, alias "Tommy Dodd," a vagrant, was arrested about a week ago for intoxication, and locked up in the prison attached to the Jefferson Market Police Court. On Saturday last he was seen in the prison by Deputy Coroner Shine, who found him suffering from pneumonia, and recommended his speedy removal to Bellevue Hospital. Dodd was kept in the foul poison until 6 o'clock on Monday, when it was found that he was dying, and he was then hastily removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died two hours after admission. An autopsy of the remains was made by Dr. Shine, who found that death had resulted from pneumonia and congestion of the lungs, and was no doubt accelerated by the foul atmosphere of the Jefferson Market Prison. Coroner Woltman has the case in charge, and will make a thorough and searching investigation of this and similar cases that have occurred of late in the prison referred to.

THE AX AT WORK.

Owing to the reduction of the estimates of the Finance Department, it is said that the services of the following attachés have been dispensed with: Finley J. Wright, A. J. Oliver, John F. Carroll, and Caleb L. Smith; Edward B. Tierney, bookbinder to the Bureau of Collection of Taxes, and James P. Byrne, bookbinder to the Bureau of Arrears. Nine clerks have received leave of absence for several months, without pay.

MORSE'S LUXURENE—A late discovery of purified, deodorized cocoa-nut oil, with other vegetable materials elegantly combined. This preparation possesses remarkable properties for preserving and beautifying the hair. As a *dressing* it has *no equal*. All ladies and gentlemen should try it. Price, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

TREAT PROMPTLY—CRAMPS, DIARRHŒA, ASIATIC CHOLERA, AND ALL BOWEL AFFECTIONS, WITH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, AND YOU WILL OBTAIN SPEEDY RELIEF, AND PROMOTE A CERTAIN CURE.—*Advertisement.*

Make the Skin soft and transparent by producing a healthy action. Do not obstruct by powders or opaque washes. BURNETT'S KALLISTON is clean, fragrant, and harmless, and really beneficial to an inactive skin, differing from all other cosmetics.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Twenty-five cents worth of Lyon's Insect Powder will destroy a million cockroaches and bugs. Genuine sold in bottles only.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE NEGRO IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
THE NORTH-WEST.
A RUN TO COLORADO.
FOR THE ISTHMUS.
SPIRITUALISM OUTDONE.
HARVESTING GRAIN.
A NEW TEXTILE.
HEALTH OF FARMERS. By ALEX. HYDE.
THE FARMERS' CLUB.
SOUR MILK FOR CALVES.

With the latest news up to the hour of going to press, and full reports of FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES Office; price five cents.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel.—This standard Family Medicine is one-third stronger and purer, and gives the customer more for his money, than any other style of Extract, Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel ever sold; and is the only one made by Dr. Humphreys. So ask for Humphreys' Witch Hazel, and take no other. Sold by all dealers. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundberg's California Water, the new toilet luxury.

MARRIED.

MEE—GODFREY.—June 29, 1874, by Dr. Marble, of Newtown, Conn., JAMES P. MEE, of New-York, to ALZINA GODFREY, of Newtown.

☞ Bridgeport and New-Haven weekly papers please copy.

SANFORD—ASH.—At Clifton, Staten Island, July 4, by Rev. B. F. Stead, D. D., DRURIE S. SANFORD, of Ravenswood, Long Island, to ADDIE H., daughter of John G. and Adeline R. Ash.

WELLING—VAN DERVEER.—On Thursday, June 25, at Easton, Penn., by Rev. J. M. McNulty, WM. R. WELLING, of New-York, and SARAH VAN DERVEER, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. McCarrell, of Newburg, N. Y.

DIED.

BRAGAW.—On Tuesday, July 7, 1874, CATHERINE BRAGAW, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, John Bragaw, Dutchkills, Long Island City, on Thursday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEDDES.—On Tuesday, July 7, ROBERT GEDDES, a native of Scotland, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Jas. Geddes, 71st st., between Madison and 5th avs., on Thursday, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

KEEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 7, 1874, JESSE KEEN, Esq., in his 80th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs R. K. Avery, No. 228 West 50th st., at 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning, 9th inst.

☞ Zanesville, Ohio, papers please copy.

MURRAY.—On the 4th inst., PATRICK MURRAY, aged 38, formerly of Glasgow.

His remains will be taken to Maryland for interment.

SMITH.—On Monday evening, July 6, after a short illness, MARY WILLIS, beloved wife of I. Spencer Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, the late Samuel Jones Willis, and of her father-in-law, the late Charles H. Smith, are invited without further notice to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, July 8, from No. 241 East 126th st., at 9:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Christ Church, Manhasset, L. I., for burial. Services at Manhasset Church at 1:30 P. M., on arrival of train via Flushing and North Side Railroad leaving Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock noon.

TURNBULL.—On Monday, July 6, JOHN TURNBULL, a native of Scotland, in the 57th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 320 East 78th st., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

WHALEN.—On Monday, July 6, MARY CARMELITA, only child of Daniel and Sarah A. Whalen, aged 11 months and 24 days.

Relations and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents No. 67 West 53d st., on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M.

WHITING.—On Tuesday, July 7, GERTRUDE COLLAMORE WHITING, eldest daughter of Rhoda R. and the late E. Davis Whiting, aged 6 years and 4 months.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 162 Grand st., Jersey City.

YOUNGS.—In San Francisco, Cal., on the 25th June last, SMITH CUTTER, son of Daniel T. and Margaret G. Youngs.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, Oyster Bay, L. I., at 1 o'clock on Friday the 10th inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Syosset, on the arrival of the train which leaves Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock A. M., returning at 4 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETHESDA NATURE'S SPECIFIC!—IT would cost thousands to advertise all the cures of this great Mineral Spring Water; therefore, only those considered beyond all hope, by the most eminent physicians, can be given. This is the most extraordinary cure of DROPSY and LIVER DISEASE on record:

GENEVA, Ohio, April 23, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: Thinking perhaps you would be interested in hearing my case, I thought I would write you. I have been troubled with abdominal dropsy (ascites) for nearly nine years, which was produced by an obstruction of the portal circulation, the fourth lobe of my liver having become hurt. For about seven years I carried nearly two pailsful of water in my abdomen, until, two years ago last December, I had to resort to tapping, and since that time I have been tapped fifty-four times. One thousand five hundred pounds of water have been taken from me. During the nine years of my afflictions I have spent a fortune traveling and consulting the best physicians between Chicago and New-York, taking all the alteratives and diuretics known to the profession, until, last January, a friend advised me to try Bethesda as a dernier resort. I accordingly have been drinking, with the following results, and here I can give you a better idea of what I want to say by sending you a duplicate of an article in the Geneva *Times* of last February, with my additional tapping and amounts of water drawn:

As you see, the water diminished as soon as I began the use of Bethesda. I want to say further, that as the dropsy began to diminish, my liver enlarged, which opened the portal veins and caused the dropsy to diminish, and it (the liver) increased to such a size that it filled nearly the cavity formerly occupied by the water, and while at this point let me say that in my case I have found a new feature in Bethesda that I have not seen noticed in any of your circulars, and that is, it is a resolvent, for my liver is certainly growing less every day, and becoming softer.

I would by all means advise all who are troubled with tumors, abscesses, &c., before ruining their stomachs by taking such powerful alkalies as are usually given in such cases, to try Bethesda. But I am trying your patience, and would like to add that if you have any doubt in reference to the above statement I will refer you to any of the physicians of this place, or to the Presidents or Cashiers of our banks, or, lastly, but not least, to any of the preachers of the Gospel of all the societies here. I am, respectfully yours,

THOS. L. BANE.

NOTE.—Since the foregoing was written, Mr. Bane has informed us that the water drawn from him varied in color from a light to a dark straw, and was found by chemical tests to consist of albumen to the extent of two-thirds to any given quantity. Acid coagulated it to the consistency and appearance of the white of an egg when in contact with boiling water. His case has hardly a parallel in the whole range of medical history. —*Ed. Times.*

Patients are received and full information given at No. 200 Broadway, New-York, by
A. H. HEATH, M. D.

AT FLUSHING YOU CAN BEHOLD THE MOST charming and beautiful young city in the United States. It is but SIX MILES from Hunter's Point; only twenty minutes, in PALATIAL CARS; FARE TEN CENTS; 120 trains daily; seven depots to aid its growth. If you never have been there, accept our invitation, and visit it at once. Maps and free tickets at REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 355 3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST. B. W. HITCHCOCK.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, July 11, 1874, will close at this office as follows: on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway. Room No. 4 New-York.

OUR FREE GOVERNMENT.

GOV. ALLEN RECOUNTS SOME OF ITS ADVANTAGES.

Gov. William Allen, of Ohio, appeared on 'Change in Cincinnati the other day, and being called upon for a speech, returned his thanks and said: "It was no part of my intention to make anything like a formal speech, but I will tell you a little thing that occurred to me in approaching this city last evening. I asked myself how it happened that there, upon that spot where a rude fort, called Fort Washington, stood less than a century ago—how has it happened that there stands now one of the richest, most intelligent, and enterprising cities of the world? And all this within less than a single century. It was a problem difficult to solve. When the mind runs back and looks over ancient Europe, it sees there towns situated in every respect with as many physical advantages as the City of Cincinnati still remaining comparatively poor, notwithstanding they have had centuries in which to build themselves up. It naturally occurred to me to contrast the City of Marseilles, in France, with the City of Cincinnati, and to inquire how it happened. What is the cause that here, where there was nothing but a wilderness filled with Indians less than a century ago, we now have a city of 300,000 people, while Marseilles, founded twenty-five centuries ago, on the Mediterranean, with all the advantages of commerce, through the Straits of Gibraltar to ancient Alexandria, a city settled by the Greeks five centuries before the Christian era, the very élite, and the most intellectual branch of the human family. What is the population of that city to-day? With all its physical advantages it is about two-thirds the size and wealth of the city of Cincinnati, settled less than a century ago. Now, my friends, I know you are met here for other purposes than to listen to speeches, but as I was called upon and asked to say something, I will close my remarks by observing that if a philosopher were called upon to analyze the causes producing these two tremendous results—a city growing up in the woods in less than a century, with a city settled on the Mediterranean 2,500 years ago, and that city with its 170,000 inhabitants standing there still, while this city, 2,400 years younger, presents a population of 300,000. What is the cause of this? It cannot be position, because no city in the world is better situated than this one of Marseilles. It has a splendid and healthy climate around it. It is part of one of the oldest kingdoms in the world. Why is it, then, that this astonishing phenomenon is presented, that the City of Marseilles, nearly 2,500 years old, is to-day only two-thirds the size of Cincinnati, less than a century old? Some cause exists for it. It cannot be climate, for Marseilles has as good a climate as we have. It cannot be the surrounding country, for Marseilles has as fine a surrounding country as we have. It cannot be commercial position, because she is better situated than we are. And yet here stands the bare-faced fact. Within less than a century Cincinnati has come into existence and grown to be one-third larger. Some cause exists for that tremendous phenomenon, and what cause must it be? It is not climate, it is not soil, nor want of intelligence in the population, because, as I said before, the City of Marseilles was originally colonized by the most intellectual branch of the human race. What is, then, the cause of this extraordinary fact? I will tell you the cause—the only one possible—that cause is free government. No other cause can be given; and I name this in order that every man who appreciates these words—free government—may be stimulated to the maintenance of that free government."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday,) July 7, A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. D. Weeks, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, 20.6 by 98.9, No. 143 East Twenty-first street, north side, 150 feet west of Third avenue, for $15,200, to Wm. McGeorge, Jr., the owner of a second mortgage on the property. E. H. Ludlow & Co. also sold, under similar court order, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, a plot of ground 72 by 94 by 108.2 by 116.11 on West One Hundred and Eleventh street, south side, 53 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $7,700. The plot was purchased by Dixon & Farnham, parties having no interest in the foreclosure proceedings.

The remaining legal auctions of the day noticed were disposed of as follows: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of two plots on Nichols place, Dyckman tract, south-west corner of Prescott avenue, adjourned to the 14th inst. Sale by Lespinasse & Friedman of house and lot, East Forty-sixth street, west of Lexington avenue, adjourned to the 21st inst. Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, west of Second avenue, adjourned indefinitely by reason of an injunction; and sale by D. M. Seaman of an interest in a plot of land on East Sixty-ninth street, east of Avenue A, case settled and property withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

To-day's auctions, as announced, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Messrs. M. J. McKenna and R. F. Farrell, Referees, of ten houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourth street, north side, 233.4 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two three-story brick houses, with lots, each 16 by 98.9, on East Thirty-third street, north side, one 195 feet, and the other 227 feet east of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. L. Smidt, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20.6 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side 1,77.6 feet east of Avenue A.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the lease of the premises No. 189 Bowery; term of lease, two years, at a rental of $3,000 per annum, with renewal for five years at a rental of $350 per month.

By E. C. Clarke & Co., at Long Branch, N. J., on the property, at 1 o'clock P. M., public auction sale of one cottage, with plot 100 by 150; two cottages, with plots, each 50 by 150, and a vacant plot, 75 by 150, on Chelsea avenue, opposite the Mansion House.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at Tenafly, N. J., on the ground, at 3 o'clock P. M., public auction sale of two tracts of improved property, containing thirty-six and a half acres, with three stone buildings thereon, known as "Tower Place," "Ivy Tower," and "Stone Cottage," located at Highwood Park, Tenafly. Also, at Plainfield, N. J., on the premises, at 4 o'clock P. M., public auction sale of a two-story French-roof house, 22 by 47; a stable, 20 by 22, and plot of ground, 100 by 150, on Grove street, north-west corner of Park place, known as the Dr. Hutchings property.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, JULY 7.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 143 East 21st st., n. s., 156 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 20.6x98.9 .... $15,200

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 plot, West 111th st., s. s., 53 ft. w. of 10th av., 72x94x108.2x116.11 .... $7,700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 6.

Cottage st., s. s., part lot No. 228, map Mott Haven, 25x100	$1,300
Essex st., w. s., 60.11 ft. s. of Rivington st., 20.11x67.8	300
Livingston place, e. s., 18.3 ft. n. of 16th st., 17.7x100	20,000
Monroe st., s. s., 132 ft. e. of Corlears st., 22x70	7,500
Stanton st., No. 184, n. s., 20 ft. w. of Attorney st., 20x65	10,575
West st., n. e. corner West 12th st., 44x80	88,000
16th st., n. s., 225.1 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x92	7,500
29th st., s. s., 317.1 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.7x68.6	9,000
Same property	8,500
32d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th av., 18.9x98.9	20,000
32d st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9	23,500
57th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 100x100.5	40,000
70th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 225x100.5	45,000
83d st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x102.2	16,000
113th st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.11	4,200
137th st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th av., original; runs n. 99.11 ft., thence e. 150 ft., thence s. w. to 137th st. at point 353.4 ft. w. of 6th av.; thence w. 21.8x½ part	2,150
9th av., e. s., extends from 51st to 52d sts., 200.10 on av., 81.4 on 52d st., 201.10 on rear, and 74 on 51st st	220,000
2 lots, on boundary line between T. C. Cornell and W. Kelly, at point 100 ft. e. of Forrest st., 50x100, with right of way; King's Bridge	700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP!—NO. 18 East 57th st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 17 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 614, 675, 781. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

A MURRAY HILL FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone, cabinet trim, and one of the best built on the Hill; $30,000. Also, a three-story, same location, $20,000; terms easy. T. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, TWELVE lots on north side of 132d st., 100 feet west 7th av. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT PLOT OF GROUND, 50x200 feet, fronting on Clinton av. and extending through to Vanderbilt av., with first-class dwelling and barn thereon, known as No. 366 Clinton av., in the City of Brooklyn. This property occupies one of the most delightful situations in Brooklyn, fronts east, is in good order, free from everything objectionable in its surroundings, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Parties desiring to purchase may ascertain prices, terms, &c., by inquiring of H. H. LAMPORT, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, or at office of Continental Insurance Company, corner of Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—AT THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, 31 miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; 4¾ acres of land; plenty of fruit; house double, two-story frame; 12 rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York; or of SAMUEL FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE FOR first-class Furniture.—Very convenient and desirable frame house; seven rooms, water, &c.; in village of Fairview, N. J.; twenty-five minutes by Chambers and Twenty-third Street Ferries, five from depot. Owner, No. 238 West 44th st., before 11 o'clock, and evenings.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FLUSHING LOTS.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITIES FOR OWNING A HOME AND INVESTING IN CHOICE LOTS UPON REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

No place of its size in the United States presents the attractions and inducements offered at Flushing. It is the nearest suburban city to New-York—only six miles from Hunter's Point; fare ten cents in palatial cars; 120 trains; seven depots; fifty minutes from New-York City Hall by James Slip Ferry, and thirty minutes by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; commutation for cars and ferry but $68 per year; ten churches; splendid school-houses; gas-lighted and sewered; sidewalks flagged and shaded by trees of fine growth; most elegant shrubbery surrounding nearly every residence; fine boating, fishing, and driving; it has no equal.

Practically nearer than either Yorkville or Harlem, with quick transit already, with a large population, many engaged in business in this City; possessing intelligence, wealth, and enterprise, this young city is bound to become great and prosperous. Lots can now be had for residences from $600 to $800, and the best for business purposes, from $1,000 to $5,000.

Monthly installments received from purchasers, or twenty per cent. down; forty per cent. in five years, and forty per cent. in ten years. Warranty deeds, maps, and free tickets on application at

B. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., or opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing.

ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE OF 160 ACRES.

Has been used for raising fancy stock. Fine, large two-story brick dwelling; also, a smaller dwelling, very large barns and stables, about three miles from steam-boat landing at Newburg, N. Y. Will be sold at a low price. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at six per cent., or New-York City property may be taken in exchange.

For further particulars apply to

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY, NO. 21 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York; house 42x60; nine bed-rooms, bath-rooms, large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas, air, water arrangements complete; new French range; grounds 225x257, highly improved; large, new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls,) cow-house, hennery, and tool-house; located on the highest ground in the village. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage; ten-minutes' walk from depot; trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight; terms of payment liberal. Apply to JAMES E. PARSONS, No. 3[illegible] Pine st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 92 LEXINGTON AV. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, July 31, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Administrators, the three-story brick house and lot No. 92 Lexington av., between 26th and 27th sts.; lot 19.9x78 feet; house 19.9x about 40 feet, containing all the modern improvements. Terms liberal and title indisputable. Maps and further particulars at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The executors of John P. De Wint will sell at public auction on the 23d of July, at 11 A. M., at the Five Corners, Fishkill Landing, about 260 acres of land lying on the east bank of the Hudson and on either side of the Stony Kill Road, at Fishkill Landing, together with five dwellings, barns, &c. For particulars and map of property, apply to the executors, WM. S. VERPLANCK, JAMES MACKIN, J. DE WINT HOOK, Fishkill, on Hudson, or No. 490 Broadway, New-York, up-stairs.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—ONE HOUR from City, convenient to three depots, two furnished houses, delightfully located amid all country surroundings; good gardens and plenty fruit; horse and carriage, and fresh milk if desired. Address Post Office Box No. 217.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY HOUSE IN complete order, centrally located, near Grand Central Depot. Apply on the premises, No. 54 East 41st st., between Madison and Park avs.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.—FURNISHED house to let for Summer months, at Stroudsburg Penn., three and a half miles from Water Gap. Address immediately as above. T. DUNKIN PARET.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSE-KEEPING to let. No. 130 Division st., near Orchard st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone or brick front house; location, 32d to 52d sts., 4th and 7th avs.; must be in a good neighborhood and in good repair; will lease for three or four years; rent, $1,600 to $2,400 per annum; possession Sept. 1; owners or agents will find this an excellent opportunity to secure a good and reliable tenant. Address J. C., Box No. 172 Times Office.

WANTED—BY TWO ADULTS, A FURNISHED house with modern improvements, till May 1, 1875, on Jersey Central or Morris and Essex Road. State terms, &c., and address H. A. W., No. 31 Maiden lane, New-York.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY TWENTY-FOOT HOUSE between Lexington and 7th avs., 34th and 55th sts.; price not above $35,000. Send description to E. S., Box No. 1,180 New-York Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 8th July, 1874, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by order of the Executors of MULFORD MARTIN, deceased,

STOCKS.

75 shares Bank of America, $100 each.
120 shares Merchants' Bank, $50 each.
50 shares American Exchange Bank, $100 each.
50 shares New-York Gaslight Company, $100 each.
500 shares New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each.
252 shares New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each.
67 shares Central Railroad of New-Jersey, $100 each.
408 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each.
203 shares Joint Stock of Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and the New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company, $100 each.

BONDS.

One certificate State of Ohio, (funded stock,) Registered 6 per cent., 1881, interest January and July, of $55,000.
$24,000 Coupon Bonds of City of Brooklyn, (Water Loan,) 6 per cent., interest January and July, due 1881 to 1907, $1,000 each.
$32,000 New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company 6 per cent. Registered Coupon Bonds, 1878, interest February and August, $1,000 each.
$100,000 Central Railroad of New-Jersey 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1890, interest February and August, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. (Bounty Fund) Coupon Bonds, 1884, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$11,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1875, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$39,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1875, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$1,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1875, interest April and October, $500 each.
$25,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad Company Registered 7 per cent. Bonds, 1900, interest May and November, $5,000 each.
$20,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage 7 per cent. Coupon, 1900, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$79,000 New-York Central Railroad (Sinking Fund) 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$10,000 New-York Central Railroad Company (Sinking Fund) 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883, interest May and November, $500 each.
$3,000 New-York Central Railroad Company (Real Estate) 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$10,000—One Registered Bond County of New-York (Soldiers' Bounty) 6 per cent., 1888, interest May and November.
$10,000—One Registered Bond County of New-York (Soldiers' Bounty) 6 per cent., 1888, interest May and November.
$43,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage, Registered Coupon, 7 per cent., 1914, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$10,000 New-York Central Railroad Company (Sinking Fund) coupons 6 per cent. bonds, 1887, interest June and December, $1,000 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S ORIGINAL FLUID MAGNESIA, for sixty years the best preparation for acidity, indigestion, heart-burn, gravel, and gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all chemists, in large-sized bottles. JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.

INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.

FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

FOR SALE,

10 TO 20 PER CENT.

CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

AND OTHER CHOICE STOCKS AND BONDS. ALL STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, PAYING TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT., AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR, Offered by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

New-York City 7 per Cent. Stock

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector st., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE CONsolidated first mortgage bonds of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund, have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, for redemption July 1, 1874, viz.:

Nos.. 5,118	5,960	4,277	3,572	4,379
6,505	5,967	5,047	3,334	
4,446	3,697	6,326	5,675	
3,700	6,663	4,896	6,410	
3,669	4,358	3,520	6,167	
5,771	4,956	4,225	3,719	
5,489	5,387	3,112	5,714	
4,809	4,705	5,129	5,540	
6,085	3,801	3,790	5,926	

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption, must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York, within six months from date. EDWARD KING, President.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.

A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

DE LERY GOLD MINING COMPANY, QUEBEC, 20th June, 1874.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the above company will take place, at the office of the company, on the second Thursday of July next, the 9th day of said month, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the past year, of electing their successors, and of approving amendments to the by-laws of the company. By order.

T. H. MAHONY, Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

HAAR & CO., BANKERS, NO. 45 WALL ST.—Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Bills of Exchange on all principal points of Europe in sums to suit.

American Gold bought and sold over our counter at Gold Room quotations.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY BONDS.

A meeting of the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montclair Railway Company will be held at the office of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, No. 111 Liberty st., on THURSDAY, July 9, at 2 P. M.

MARCUS L. WARD, ABRAM S. HEWITT, } Trustees.

"THE GREAT REPUBLIC GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY."—The coupons First Mortgage Preferred Sterling Bonds of the above company (£1 15s.) due July 25, 1874, and payable at the Metropolitan Bank, London, bought by L. W. HAMILTON & CO., No. 48 Broad st.

$50,000 TEN PER CENT. BONDS SEcured by first mortgage on 10,000 ACRES OF COAL, forty miles of running railroad, and by wealthy individual guaranty, for sale by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage Bondholders are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute, 10th July, (FRIDAY,) at 4 P. M., on matters of importance. L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

$200,000

FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE Black River and Morristown Railroad,

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,

GUARANTEED BY THE UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK,

Paying Seven per Cent. interest, January and July, principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce. Only $13,500 issued per mile. The Utica and Black River Railroad pays its stockholders not only Six per Cent. on its stock, but carries a balance to its surplus fund. We confidently recommend these bonds for investment as a No. 1 Home Security.

For sale by

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY,

Bankers, No. 10 Pine st., New-York.

Deposits received and interest allowed. All kinds of Bonds and Stocks sold strictly on commission.

A general Banking Business transacted.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK & YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is this day declared, payable on demand. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Company.—S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. Office No. 227 South 4th st.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this company will be closed on the 30th inst. and reopened on MONDAY, July 13 next.

A quarterly dividend of Two and a half per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash on and after the 24th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, 1st July, 1874	400,018 11

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William street, on the 10th day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July. T. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th, and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July.

J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also, an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst., to July 1, 1874, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per cent. will be paid on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 6th inst., to Wednesday, the 22d inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, (REORGANIZED,) SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 27, 1874.

THE COUPONS MATURING JULY 1, 1874, on the consolidated bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, reorganized, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURACNE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after Wednesday the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. is payable on and after July 1.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst.

E. B. CHILD, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 Broadway, July 7, 1874.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., payable on demand. GEORGE E. COCK, Assistant Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after July 10, 1874.

C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after July 1, 1874.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE PRODUCE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., payable July 15, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL CONOVER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, JULY 6, 1874.

DIVIDENDS.

A Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT per Cent. has been declared to stockholders, payable on demand.

A return of SIXTY (60) PER CENT. in scrip on the earned premiums for the year ending June 30, has been declared to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1874.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding scrip will be payable Aug. 1, 1874.

REDEMPTION OF SCRIP.

Customers and others holding the scrip of this Company, of 1866, are notified that the same will be paid in cash, on the 1st of August, 1874, on presentation of the certificates, at the office of the Company, at which date interest will cease.

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE *Globe Fire Insurance Co.,* OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1874.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., both payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 341 EAST 4TH ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on balance over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before July 11 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK Of the City of New-York.

1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)

BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

HARRISON HALL, President,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,

Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice-Presidents.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge sts. Deposits made before July 21 will draw interest from July 1. Managed by the following Board of Trustees: Wm. P. Buckmaster, President; Robert Hoe and Geo. C. Scofield, Vice Presidents; E. R. Kennedy, Secretary; Manning Merrill, Auditor; Eugence Smith, Attorney and Counsel, and Messrs. B. F. Britton, John F. Cook, John Gaynor, Geo. G. Hallock, M. T. Hewitt, Samuel L. Kennedy, Jas. Murphy, Wm. M. Pratt, M. D., Simon Rossman, W. W. Sharpe, Stephen D. Tucker, M. J. Walsh, J. H. Waydell, Jacob A. Westervelt.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits on or before July 10 draw interest from July 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

Interest Notice.—A semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors July 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 20. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. A. T. CONKLIN, President.

H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20, 1874.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., near Laight.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after July 20.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20. Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from July 1. S. BROADWELL, President.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Interest dividend—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

I beg to announce that having constructed a self-acting machine, (a perpetual motion,) on which I have been working fourteen years, I at last have brought it to a degree of perfection that has been pronounced by mechanics a marvel of ingenuity, and leads me to believe that this difficult problem at last has been solved.

Lacking funds to carry out the design, I am desirous of finding a party who, after examining the drawings, would be willing to advance enough to complete a model of the machine.

Further information from

J. F. BECK, No. 224 3d st., basement.

$3,000.—A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS capacity with the above capital to take an interest in a safe and lucrative manufacturing business, exempt from the ordinary competition and hazards of trade. Full particulars on application at No. 239 Broadway, Room No. 19.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST., NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

A LIFE PORTRAIT OF WM. H. SEWARD, painted by Carpenter, for sale at a bargain at CALDWELL'S, No. 124 Nassau st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German servants, for all capacities, constantly found at Mrs. Lowe's large agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

A WELL EDUCATED ENGLISH LADY DEsires an engagement as companion to a lady traveling to Europe, or as teacher. Address E. L., No. 66 Fountain st., Providence, R. I.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very tidy young girl, who is neat and tidy with her work, and can do washing and ironing well; will go in a hotel or Summer house, if desired; will give best references for honesty, sobriety, &c. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl; who understands her duties thoroughly; is very clean and orderly, and a good waitress; is an obliging, well tempered girl; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A German girl; can take care of children, do sewing, &c.; City or country; is very neat; capable of any kind of work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A NEAT, AGREEable young woman for chamber-work and to assist in waiting or house-work of a small family; wages not an object but a home; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A thoroughly efficient girl; is a first-class chamber-maid and a thorough waitress; neat and quick; is willing to make herself useful; best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By a highly respectable Protestant young woman; has lived in the best families in the City; has the best of testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid or waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; good references. Apply at No. 228 5th av., under Stevens House.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and take care of children, in small family; City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid, Waitress, &c.—By two very tidy young people who will go in City or country; will do the work of a family between them; both will do their work to the satisfaction of their employers; will be well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two good servants, either City or country, where they can do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business well; is a nice washer and ironer; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A VERY superior cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking; boning, larding, &c., and serving party dinners; is a good pastry cook and baker; best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SWEDISH WOMEN; ONE is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-worker, and also understands milking, butter-making, &c.; have good references; country or City. Call at No. 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTant woman, who understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat cook; makes excellent bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; will do the coarse washing; no objection to country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do all kinds of French, German and English work; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish very best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl, who is strong, active, and capable; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, &c., maker; early riser, and obliging; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, about thirty; is a first-class cook for private families, Summer or boarding-houses, hotels, &c.; highly respectable; country or City; has lived in the very best families; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's new institute, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, INDUSTRIOUS young woman, in or near the City, as cook, laundress, chamber-maid, nurse, or to do plain sewing; is a good waitress; willing and obliging; moderate wages. Apply at the Harlem Employment Bureau, No. 2,147 3d av.; good recommendations.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country, by a young woman, as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general housework; is a good laundress. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, 110 Sixth avenue, next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman; very respectable; very good cook, good washer and ironer; country or City; good testimonials. Call at Bookham's new institute, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and game; also jellies and ice-creams; a first-class baker; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 430 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a capable, tidy, willing woman, for City or country; is used to care of milk, butter, &c., if required; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and baker and first-class washer and ironer; a respectful, economizing, and intelligent servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant young woman, as cook; is a good baker, understands the care of milk and butter, and willing to assist with coarse washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; no objections to go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st., Room No. 6.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat and tidy colored woman, just from Norfolk, Va., as cook, washer, and ironer, or waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERman girls, sisters; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other to do house-work; twenty-one months' references. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN THE COUNtry in a large family or boarding-house; has good references, and is first-class. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; will assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 323 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS PROFESSED cook. Call for two days at No. 240 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR LAUNdress, or can do house-work well; City or country; has respectable City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS GOOD cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 408 East 18th st., in bakery.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 249 West 33d st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER HOUSES, &c., promptly supplied with first-class servants, male and female. JACQUINS Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman Protestant woman, who is fully competent; will take a position in a hotel, either City or country; can take entire charge of help, laundry, &c.; can give satisfactory reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish person as house-keeper; understands cooking and marketing; is kind and obliging; town or country; management. Address for four days to A. Bertie, Post Office, Long Island City.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY CAPABLE AND refined, or as companion to an invalid lady; fond of children; understands music; country preferred. Call at No. 37½ 8th st., corner 2d av.

HOUSEKEEPER—SEAMSTRESS—OR TO take a position of trust, by a competent American woman; reference given. Address Mrs. S., No. 142 East 115th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS been taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT, CApable Swede girl as general servant; is a good plain cook and laundress; has good reference, and will work for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman to go out by the day, wash, iron, or house-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 320 East 29th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY young woman, every way respectable; good plain cook, good washer and ironer; very best City reference. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; very best of City testimonials. Call at Bookham's New Office, No. 309 4th av.

LADIES' MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN ladies' maid. Good seamstress; speaks English and French; will attend to an elderly lady, and go to the country. Call at No. 243 East 26th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADIES' DIRECTORY.

RECEPTION-ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, corner Broadway and 45th st.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.

Servants in every capacity for City and country. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Enter at No. 170 West 45th st.

This Directory is conducted by ladies, and the management ask the support and co-operation of all who have felt the need of reform. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Saturday, doors closed at 2 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, French fluting, gentlemen's linens, &c.; is neat and steady; has best of City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant woman as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; is thoroughly competent, and has good City references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL THAT UNderstands all kinds fine washing and fluting; is willing to take washing to her apartments from private families. Call at No. 240 East 47th st., room No. 14.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; can flute, polish, and do all kinds of ladies' fineries at her own house; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 203 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, with unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP, All nationalities, for every capacity, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. (ESTABLISHED 1852.)

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By an English Protestant young woman; highly respectable; remarkably kind, neat, and obliging; experienced in the care of children; also a good chamber-maid and waitress; country or City; wages moderate; good references. Call at Bookham's new institute, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG French woman; is a good plain seamstress and very fond of children; would like a place in the City or country; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class nurse for an infant; can bring up an infant from birth; would see after one or two grown children; has several years' experience; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL; NEAT, obliging, and good-tempered, as nurse or chamber-maid that will be permanent; has best private City reference, and would prefer the country, any part. Call or address No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE; A THORoughly competent and experienced Protestant woman; satisfaction given. Call or address by note for one week at No. 247 Front st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, a few engagements; references from best doctors and ladies of high standing. Call or address Nurse, No. 325 7th av., above 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl, as experienced nurse, for the country. Call at No. 178 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN A PRIvate family, as seamstress; is a first-class operator on Wheeler machine; is willing to assist with chamber-work or children, if needed; has no objection to the country; the best of City references. Apply at No. 250 East 58th st., 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS SEAMstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Call at 200 East 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH seamstress and to assist with grown children; good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WASHING, IRONING, AND FLUTING—OR will go out by the day; reference given if required. Apply at No. 39 Lewis st., third floor.

WANTED.—BY A LADY WHO HAS HER OWN SEWing-machine, a position in the country for the Summer; can make all kinds of dresses; cutting and fitting, and fine white work. Address Mrs. Leonard, No. 123 East 27th st.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A native of England; experience as above; good reference given. Address, for one week, G. L., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A native of England; experience as above; good reference given. Call or address, for one week, G. L., No. 102 Waverly place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young Englishman; is a good and careful driver; has had long experience in this country; will make himself generally useful and will take great care of everything put under his charge; no objection to City or country. Call or address for two days English Coachman, private stables, No. 152 West 24th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—HOUSEwork, &c.—By a man and wife; man can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, repair roads, &c.; wife is a good cook, also an excellent washer and ironer, and can do all kinds of housework; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG, SOBER, STEADY single man as coachman and groom; City or country; or useful man on a gentleman's place; good references. Address J. C., Box No. 212 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, shortly landed; is a steady and careful driver, in double or single harness; is a Protestant; can be well recommended. Address T. E., Box No. 191 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call on or address his present employer, No. 40 Wall st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A PROTESTant married man, (no family,) as gardener and florist; understands greenhouse and graperies, also the laying out of new places; best City references. Address, for two days, Gardener, Box No. 202 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; is a first-class gardener and florist; has eight years' reference from last employer. Address H. S., Fordham Post Office, N. Y.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; CAN drive well; has first-class references; just arrived from Ireland. Address R. L., No. 155 West 27th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG DANE, AGED twenty-two years; speaks fair English; who can care and drive horses; milk, care cattle; do farm-work and gardening; mow, lawns, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE South, in a private family or otherwise, to do orderly things and make himself generally useful; can give good reference. Call or address Fuller, No. 130 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; IS AN EFFICIENT waiter in every particular; has best references from his last place; disengaged on account of family leaving for Europe. Can be seen at No. 945 Broadway, fruit store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable references. Apply for two days at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER—would go as waiter and footman; best City reference. Address, for two days, Waiter, Box No. 68 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXCELLENT YOUNG, ACTIVE English Protestant waiter, with good testimonials; either in City or country. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMANUENSIS AND READER. ONLY gentlemen of liberal education need apply. State amount of salary expected. The applicant that gives the most pertinent information respecting himself will be preferred. Address Box No. 329 Post Office for two days.

ERRAND BOY WANTED IN A DRY GOODS store. Inquire of JOHN ATWELL, 122 Hudson st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOK BY JULES VERNE.

AUTHORIZED EDITION.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

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A capital collection of short stories by the author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Seas," including Dr. Ox's Experiment, Master Zachary, A Winter in the Ice, A Drama in the Air, The Fortieth French Ascent of Mont Blanc, by Paul Verne.

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M. Verne's books are exceedingly clever, and deserve all imaginable success. Their sensation is at once terribly thrilling and absolutely harmless. The materials of his tales of mystery are perfectly innocent, and they really teach a great deal in an easy and agreeable way.—*London Times.*

⁂ For sale by book-sellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s Publications.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, July 29

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesdey) will commence.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wednesday, July 8	*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8
Algeria, Saturday, July 18	Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 8th July, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND..........July 13	COLINA..........July 25
CYBELE..........July 18	SWITZERLAND..........Aug. 18

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND..........July 13	SWITZERLAND..........July 25
NEDERLAND..........Aug. 6	COLINA..........Aug. 18

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin..........$90	Second cabin..........$60

Steerage and intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........July 18
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 1

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELLARD..........Saturday...Aug. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Assyria, Wed'day..July 8	Columbia, Wed'day.July 22
California, Sat'day..July 11	Victoria, Saturday.July 25
Anglia, Wed'day...July 15	India, Wednesday..July 29
Utopia, Saturday....July 18	Ethiopia, Saturday.Aug. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada..July 11, 2:30 P. M.	The Queen.July 25, 1 P. M.
Greece.July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Italy..........Aug. 1, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, Capt. SIMPSON....Thursday, July 9, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, July 18.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, July 28.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, July 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, July 18, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, July 11. Freight and way passengers only.

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLIMA..........July 11
ALASKA..........July 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. F. KLUGKIST, on SATURDAY, July 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 8.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, July 11.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........July 17
ATLAS..........Aug. 7

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........July 9
ANDES..........July 31

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, July 14.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 28.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........July 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........July 16
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........July 18
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........July 23

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows;

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 1st..8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 1st..3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 2d....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 2d....3:30 P. M.
Friday, 3d.....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 6th....7:30 A. M.
Monday, 6th.....1:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th....9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8th..9:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th...6:00 A. M.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 7th.....9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th....2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 8th.10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th..3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 9th...11:30 A. M.	Thursday, 9th....4:00 P. M.
Friday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th..6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 11th.. 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th..7:00 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O. C. S. B. Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.
Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.
Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 33d street, East River, 1 P. M.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (North Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Fredericktown, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Picton, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

1874. LONG BRANCH RACES. 1874.

JULY 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

The staunch and commodious steamers of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Line will run as follows:
Leave New-York, foot of Rector st., Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:00 and 9:40 A. M.
Returning from the Park immediately after the close of the races each day.
On the 9:40 trip, an extra boat will be in readiness to relieve the regular boat in case of an excessive crowd.
Fare for the round trip, including entrance to the Park, $2. CHAS. P. McFADDIN,
General Ticket Agent.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot Grand st., East River, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., 33d st. ten minutes later, afternoon trips up and morning trips down, landing at Mott's Dock and Glenwood; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 6:45 A. M. and 3 P. M. Time between New-York and Sea Cliff, one and three-quarter hours. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steamboats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMBOAT WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eagleswood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that the following is a description of the respective names used and private mark or marks branded or stamped by the undersigned (respectively engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors) on their respective butts, hogsheads, barrels, half-barrels, casks, half-casks, quarter-casks, and kegs, and this is published under and in pursuance of an act entitled an "Act in relation to the sale, use, and disposition of butts, hogsheads, barrels, casks, or kegs used in the manufacture of malt liquor," passed April 22, 1864, by the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 276, Session laws of 1864:

Manufacturers' Name.	Brand and Stamp.
FLANAGAN & WALLACE.	H. Howard & Co., Cornwall, N. Y. Flanagan, Wallace & Co., Newburgh, N. Y. Wm. R. Lawrence & Co., New-York. B. Johnson, New-York. Jessup, Cole & Postley, N. Y. H. Howard & Co., Newburgh, N. Y. R. Cole & Co., New-York. Flanagan, Wallace & Co., New-York. Flanagan & Wallace, N. Y.
DAVID JONES.	D. Jones, New-York.
C. P. HAWKINS.	C. P. Hawkins, N. Y.
HADDOCK & LANGDON.	Read Bros., Troy, N. Y. M. P. Read, New-York. T. T. Read, New-York. Haddock & Langdon, N. Y.
TRACY & RUSSELL.	F. Tracy, Lansingburgh. Tracy & Russell, New-York. A. McLachlan, N. Y. H. Bowler, Troy, N. Y.
MACPHERSON, SMITH & DONALD SMITH.	Smith & Brother, N. Y. MacPherson Smith & Donald Smith.
HENRY F. COX.	H. F. Cox, New-York. H. F. Cox, Jersey City. S. Wescott, New-York.
HENRY FERRIS & SONS.	Henry Ferris, New-York. H. Ferris & Son, New-York. Ferris & Son, New-York. H. Ferris, New-York, Steam Ale. H. Ferris & Sons, N. Y.
BETZ & CO.	Betz & Co. Clausen & Betz.
T. C. LYMAN & CO.	Henry Howard, New-York. T. C. Lyman & Co., New-York.
MILBANK BROTHERS.	Milbank Bros., New-York. C. & S. Milbank, New-York. Millbank.
T. BEVERIDGE & CO.	J. Bevridge & Co., Newburgh. T. Beveridge & Co., Newburgh.
AMSDELL BROS.	Amsdell Bros., Albany.
CLAUSEN & BAUR.	Clausen & Baur, New-York.
P. BALLANTINE & SONS.	P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark.
HOWARD & FULLER.	Howard & Fuller, Brooklyn.
M. VASSAR & CO.	M. Vassar & Co., Poughkeepsie Ale
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	G. & D., N. Y. J. G. Gottsberger, New-York.
H. CLAUSEN & SON.	H. Clausen, New-York. H. Clausen & Son, New-York. H. C. & Son, N. Y. H. Clausen & Son, N. Y. Henry Clausen, New-York.
W. A. MILES & CO.	Wm. B. Miles, New-York. W. B. & A. Miles, New-York. W. A. Miles & Co., New-York.
JOHN . ROTTMANN.	Rottman & Eckhoff, N. Y. J. . Rottmann, N. Y. Atlantic Brewery.
TAYLOR & SON.	Taylor & Son, Albany Imperial Ale. J. Taylor & Sons, Albany Imperial Ale.
HERMAN KOEHLER.	Herman Koehler, N. Y. Herman Koehler. Koehler Bros., New-York. Koehler Brothers. H. Harmon, New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment. J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS, situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, on line of the South Side Railroad; within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; good yachting, fishing, gunning; also, pleasant drives and well-shaded walks; rooms large and airy; good table at moderate prices. For terms, &c., address
WAINWRIGHT & MURRAY, Proprietors.
N. B.—Good livery attached to hotel.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

PAVILION HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.
BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.
AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, Long Island.—Now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a minute's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing, driving and sailing; fishing unexcelled; reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip and per steamer W. W. Coit, from foot Wall st. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America." Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—OPEN June 1. Reached by Mary Powell, J. W. Baldwin, and T. Cornell, and the Albany day boats; also by Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck, New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked by Erie and Walkill Valley Railway to the hotel.
JOHN E. LASHER, Woodstock, N. Y.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., is now open for the season of 1874. Its location is central, its rooms large and pleasant, and table unsurpassed. No bar, no liquors.
Board $17 50 to $21 per week.
ADAMS & MANN, Proprietors.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

Remodeled, enlarged, and now open. Terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 per day.
THEODORE HAUSER, Proprietor.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

GRAND HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

BOARDING AT THE BARGER HOUSE, at Lake Asquanna. Address Box No. 266, Peekskill Post Office, N. Y.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—House delightfully located on the Heights, overlooking the village and surrounding country; gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board. For particulars, apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av., or address A., Englewood, N. J.

LONG BRANCH.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE COTtage, centrally located, about three minutes' walk from the beach, and surrounded by shade-trees and handsome lawn. Persons requiring superior accommodations address C. C. B., Long Branch, N. J., or inquire of Mr. E. C. CLARKE, Real Estate Agent, Long Branch.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT KATONAH, ONE AND A half hours, via Harlem Railroad; large house, charming walks and drives; croquet lawn; fresh milk and vegetables; terms moderate. Refers to
HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

WAGNER MANSION, AT BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley Mountain, N. J.—Four good rooms unengaged; (see article in *Tribune*, Saturday, June 27;) $10 and upward. Dr. BROWN, No. 125 West 42d st.

AT CATSKILL—A FEW PERSONS CAN BE furnished with board in a private family; location is excellent; plenty of shade; accommodation first-class. For further particulars apply to W. KENNEDY, Cosmopolitan Hotel, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. to-day.

BOARD AT REDDING, CONN.

Good board for a family of six or eight persons; pleasant location, fine scenery. Address
S. B., Redding Ridge, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SURF AND STILL-WATER bathing; a gentleman and his wife, also single gentlemen or ladies can be accommodated with good board on reasonable terms. Address D. MACGREGOR, Centre Moriches, Long Island.

BOARD MAY BE HAD ONE HOUR AND A half from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad; convenient to depot; very healthy; terms, $7 per week. Address Post Office Box No. 43, New-Providence, N. J.

A CLERGYMAN, DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED IN a pleasant village, offers home care and comfort to a few boy boarders; parents going abroad will find this a desirable place. M. C. MERRITT, No. 1,243 Broadway.

LODER MANSION.

One elegant suite and two single rooms to let, with board, for the season. For particulars address B. ROBINSON, Loder Mansion, Rye, Westchester

LARGE, AIRY, DESIRABLE ROOM in a beautiful private residence, Stamford, Con the water; well shaded grounds and stabling; moderate. Address or inquire for Mrs. RIANHAR

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES, ADULTS, CAN find elegant rooms, generous board, river views, large grounds, &c., by addressing Lock Box Y, Tarrytown, on Hudson.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT Montclair, N. J.; one hour from City, ten minutes' walk from depot; mountain air; delightful drives. Inquire at depot.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, within an hour from New-York, in a private family or quiet boarding-house, for a family of seven adults; high ground and first-class accommodation required, for which liberal price will be paid. Address, with full particulars, H. F., Box No. 2,637 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, BOARD and comfortable room, with a cultivated American private family. Address Dr. G., Post Office Box No. 658.

DRY GOODS.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,

PARIS.

Manufacturers of

TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GEDNEY, VALENTINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JOHN GEDNEY,
JOHN VALENTINE,
M. E. WOOLF.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WOOLF & VALENTINE, and will continue the meat and butcher business at Carmansville, 10th av., corner 158th st., New-York.

M. E. WOOLF,
JOHN VALENTINE.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
TO GET A CHEAP CARRIAGE.

As we are about to confine our attention entirely to our manufactory and to repairing, we offer some fifty carriages at prices that there cannot be any competition. Dealers also invited.

JAMES S. KEAL & CO.,
Broadway, corner 44th st.

THE EXECUTORS OF EDWIN HOYT offer for sale the stock of horses formerly owned by him, and to be seen at his former residence at Astoria, Long Island. This stock includes horses by Hambletonian, Edward Everett, Iron Duke, Messenger, George Wilkes, and Ethan Allen, all raised on the place, and some of them showing great speed.

C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway, }

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—TO PURchase a cheap pony turnout; has been used but a few times; is the finest in the City; will sell for half price; pony warranted sound and kind in all harness. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN Sheets, Lap Dusters, Summer Woolen Blankets, Whips, Spurs, Halters, &c.—My harnesses are hand-made, and of the best material, at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

HARNESS FOR SALE.—VERY LOW, TWO fine new light single harnesses; also, fine light double harness, and splendid new carriage harness, English style; all first-class harness. No. 149 West 33d st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

ALDERNEY STOCK.—ONE COW AND TWO heifers, very fine; will be sold reasonable. NOAH CLAPP, Hoboken av., fourth house from five corners, Jersey City Heights.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

$16 TO $18 PER WEEK FOR FIRST-CLASS board and large, well furnished, airy rooms, accommodating two or three persons, in a neat, cosey private house; all improvements; bath, hot and cold water, &c.; a few table and transient boarders will receive good attendance at No. 96 East 10th st., where all the comforts of a home can be found. Call and see before going elsewhere.

EAST 61ST ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK, A strictly private family will take a small family or two gentlemen to board, giving them entire second floor, consisting of two elegant rooms, with exclusive use of bath, &c., connected therewith, for a reasonable price; first-class references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing their own magnificent house, elegantly furnished, would accommodate single gentlemen with or without board; terms moderate; references required. No. 201 2d av.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.—A PLEASANT front room, on the second floor, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also hall rooms. Terms moderate.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—LARGE, AIRY, AND handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for permanent and transient parties, at Summer prices; table boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

PARLOR FLOOR (THREE LARGE ROOMS) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; private table, or for gentlemen without board; also, single rooms. No. 36 East 20th st.

TWO ROOMS NEWLY PAINTED AND furnished, having all conveniences, to let, with board, either together or separately, at 67 West 19th st.; very eligible location; terms moderate.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, newly and handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, to permanent or transient parties.
W. C. PALMER.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL, NO. 39 AND 41 West 26th st.; handsome double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 107 VARICK ST.—A FEW RESPECTABLE ladies or gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, with or without board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—FAMILY AND SINGLE room; board; low prices for Summer or shorter time.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
MISS M. A. E. PHILLIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN, INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class and training class for kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FOUNDER AND PRINcipal of the the LOUDOUN SCHOOL, preparatory to the University of Virginia, and lately organizer and principal of PRINCETON COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, will open in September next, at No. 43 East 29th st., a first-class select school for the preparation of boys for college; refers to the faculties of the institutions above named. For circulars and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, apply at Everett House, Room No. 62.
V. DABNEY.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING drawing to classes of eight pupils; terms moderate. Call for circulars at No. 161 East 78th st., and select your course. EDW. C. MILLER, Architect.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK, No. 4,031, for TEN SHARES of the NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD, issued to George Dowd. A suitable reward will be given for its return to D. M. WILCOX, No. 591 Broadway, New-York, or to GEORGE DOWD, Madison, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
ALL THE
GREAT RACES AT EACH EXHIBITON.
Prof. W. H. DONALDSON'S GRAND EXPERIMENTAL BALLOON ASCENSIONS
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

COLOSSEUM.

Summer season. Admission, 50 cents. No extras.
On and after MONDAY, July 6, from 10 to 8, the great cycloramic representation of LONDON BY DAY.

A view may be obtained from the observatory of the Colosseum of NEW-YORK BY DAY and NEW-YORK BY NIGHT. Keating's Band and Lubin's Imperial Marionettes. Coolest place in the City—ventilated by the monster air-pump.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE GRAND DRAMA OF IVANHOE.
With its new Scenery, Dresses, &c.,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13,
FAUSTUS.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

NAUTILUS WALTZ—BY MYRON A. COONEY. Played with immense success at Thomas' Concerts; price, 75 cents. Published by THOS. J. HALL, late Wm. Hall & Son, No. 751 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 45 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8:30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

CAPE MAY AND NEW-YORK.

THROUGH CAR.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, a through car will be run between New-York and Cape May, as follows:

Leave New-York, 12:25 P. M.; arrive at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Leave Cape May, 7:30 A. M.; arrive in New-York, 2:10 P. M.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH..........Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, July 6, until further notice,
GRAND COMBINATION OF DRAMA AND VARIETY.

Wm. Marden, George France, and Charley Shay. Prof. Davis and his troupe of trained dogs. Young America, the wonder, in his posturing. Frank Jones in three variety acts. Charley Shay, the necromancer. Frank Gibbons, the Aerial King. Two farces—HOUSE DOG and MY FELLOW CLERK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. P. KILBOURNE.

RENEWED SUCCESS.

EVENING at 8.	AFTERNOON at 2.
The young actor,	J. P. KILBOURNE
M. J. P. KILBOURNE,	in McClosky's new
in Chas. Foster's new	sensation of
sensation of the	DARING DICK,
SWAMP ANGELS.	THE DETECTIVE.

MONDAY, July 13, Mr. HARRY CLIFFORD in McClosky's sensation of POMP, OR, AWAY DOWN SOUTH.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Commence July 4, and continue July 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

ORANGEMEN.—MEMBERS OF THE ORDER ARE hereby requested to assemble at hall, No. 453 4th av., New-York, on the morning of the 12th inst., at 8:30 A. M. sharp, for the purpose of celebrating our annual anniversary by attending divine service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st. By order of the Committee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WARREN WESTON, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace Gray, Esq., No. 64 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

HORACE GRAY, } Executors of
GEORGE CABOT WARD, } Richard War-
B. FRANK SMITH, } ren Weston.

MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors for Executors, No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
ja21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

ANNA P. CHURCHILL,
E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL,
HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.
LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.
mh25-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.

RICHARD B. PARKER,
FREDERICK J. PARKER,
my6-law6mW* CHARLES E. PARKER,
Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS F. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1874.

SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix.
HART B. BRUNDRETT, } Executors.
THOMAS JONES, }
mh25-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

EDWARD ANTHONY, } Executors.
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, }
m20law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874. GEORGE ACKERMAN,
f18-law6mW Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874. EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.
ap8-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.

ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.
ap22-law6mW*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT FOR THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS, }
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 20th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and putting in place a burglar-proof vault for the United States Assay Office in New-York City, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form, to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of burglar-proof vaults and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for the Burglar-proof Vault for the United States Assay Office, New-York City," and addressed to W. G. STEINMETZ,
Superintendent of Repairs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the carpenter's work and materials of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of First street, between First and Second avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Carpenter Work."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of L. B. Morris, No. 95 Orange st., New-Haven, Conn., until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of July, 1874, for an iron bridge over the Quinipiac River, between the City of New-Haven and the town of East Haven.

Proposals will be received on plans furnished by the bidder, or on plans furnished by the Bridge Commissioners.

Specifications can be obtained by applying to L. B. Morris, New-Haven, Conn., or to Clemens Herschel, Engineer, No. 9 State st., Boston, Mass.

No proposals will be received after the time specified. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of the Bridge Commissioners.
E. EDWIN HALL, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH S. WOOLF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Joseph S. Woolf, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirtieth day of July, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the sixth day of July, 1874.

jy8-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY — THE RE-APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY HILLHOUSE.

The attention of the Wall street world was yesterday slightly diverted from the chief sensation of the week—namely, the probable effect of the Wisconsin decision upon the Western railroads and Western interests generally—by the announcement that the present Board of Erie Directors contemplated the commencement of a suit against Jay Gould for over $1,000,000. The suit is brought on two sets of accounts, the first being for the recovery of moneys covering certain alleged transactions of Gould in regard to the United States Express Company's stock, which, it is averred, were made with funds of the Erie Railway Company while Gould was President. The other claim in the suit is founded on the famous restitution by Gould of $9,000,000 to the Erie Company. It was claimed in THE TIMES, when the said "restitution" was made, that it was a fraud upon the stockholders of the Erie Company, and that a large proportion of the securities making up the $9,000,000 were comparatively worthless. The Directors of the Erie Company appear to be coming round to the same conclusion. The partisans of Gould say that the suit is a farce and is instituted by the present managers of Erie for the purpose of diverting attention from the charges of mismanagement made against them; and they further say that Gould was careful enough to procure from the company, and now has in his safe, a full release, covering all his transactions while President of Erie.

The depression in railroad stocks, induced by the intelligence of the Wisconsin decision, continued yesterday. Independent of the influence exercised by the decision, the fact of the unsatisfactory reports of the earnings of many of the principal railroads for the month of June no doubt contributed to promote the downward tendency. Outside these special causes it must be remarked that, fortunately for themselves, the general public at present keep clear of the street, and consequently all speculation is dull. It is the belief of the majority of brokers that it is likely to remain so until the Fall.

The intelligence of the re-appointment of Mr. Hillhouse, the energetic and efficient Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in this City, has given satisfaction to the entire business community.

The imports and withdrawals at the Custom-house, yesterday, were more numerous than on any day for the previous four months.

The following is the most recent ticket given out for the new directory in Erie: Roberts, Stebbins, Jewett, Johnston, Babcock, Duncan, Meyer, Ramsdell, Robinson, Barlow, Morgan, Baltzer, Gray, Parker, and Schuchardt.

It is stated, however, that Mr. Jewett, in view of his prominent connection with other leading railroads, insists, as a preliminary to allowing his name to be used, on being furnished with the report of the English accountants on the condition of the finances of the Erie company. The answer of the company to the allegations in the Angell suit was filed yesterday. Every charge made in Angell's complaint is traversed and denied. The Angell party is now endeavoring to get the Attorney General of the State to proceed against the road by writ of *quo warranto.*

A REMINISCENCE OF THE PANIC.

When, during the late financial panic, the firm of Hoyt, Spragues & Co. suspended, an extension for time of payment was arranged and assented to by all the creditors. Mr. Edwin Hoyt, the senior member of the firm, died, and Charles G. Francklyn, agent of the Cunard Line of steamers, and William Allen Butler, of the firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, qualified as executors. The executors asked for an injunction and a receiver for the purpose of preventing the other members of the firm from entering into new engagements. The matter came up before Judge Gilbert, in the Kings County Supreme Court, yesterday morning, on the order to show cause why the receiver, Mr. A. D. Quillard, should not be continued, and the injunction become permanent. Mr. S. P. Nash appeared for the motion, and Mr. J. L. Sessions against. The application was granted, and the receiver was directed to increase his bond from $100,000 to $250,000. Ex-Gov. Sprague was present during the argument.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., TRAGEDY.

A DRUNKEN WIFE AND A DESPERATE FATHER.

The sequel of the tragedy enacted in New-Brunswick, N. J., Monday afternoon, took place yesterday in the death of Thomas Kemp, the man who attempted to drown himself, after throwing his three children in the canal lock. After the rescue of himself and two of the children from the water, he was taken home and attended by Dr. Baldwin, who administered restoratives with such beneficial effect that he was soon able to converse. He spoke to the two children who were rescued with him in very endearing terms and expressed the deepest sorrow at the death of his eldest daughter. When the physician left him, he was supposed to be out of danger, but shortly after his departure a relapse took place, and he died in a few minutes. It is believed that disease of the heart to which he was subject was the immediate cause of death. It appears that Kemp had a good deal of trouble with his wife, who was addicted to drink. Frequently, when he went home from work he would find her lying drunk upon the floor, and no food prepared for him or the children. When this occurred he would try to drown his sorrow in liquor, but this only made matters worse. He frequently declared that he only refrained from killing himself on the children's account. A short time ago he found that some money which he had saved to pay off a mortgage on a house had been spent for liquor by his wife, and this and other troubles had the effect of making him desperate. When he took the children out on Monday it was on the pretense of taking a walk, and it does not appear that he had any evil intentions at that time, for when he arrived at one portion of the canal he pulled the children away from the bank and warned them of the danger of falling in. On arriving at the lock, however, he threw them in one after the other, and then jumped in himself. The remainder of the story has already been told, how he and two of the children were rescued and his eldest daughter was drowned. Coroner Schuyler held an inquest yesterday morning, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Mr. Janeway, Kemp's employer, has assumed the expenses of the funeral.

A CURIOUS CASE OF UNINTENTIONAL HOMICIDE.

Coroner Woltman was called to Bellevue Hospital yesterday to investigate the case of Peter Beck, a native of this City, twenty-three years of age, who died at the hospital from a stab-wound of the abdomen, received under very peculiar circumstances. It appears from the affidavit of Charles Brown, of No. 272 Seventh street, taken before the Coroner, that on the 2d inst., Beck, with a number of other men, were in the liquor-store of Robert Delacey, at the corner of Stanton and Sheriff streets. A stranger, who had been drinking in the place, complained that he had been robbed of $19, and commenced to make a great deal of noise about his loss. Peter Ort, the barkeeper, told the stranger to make less noise, when the latter abused Ort, accusing him of harboring thieves in his place. Ort, who was behind the bar, picked up a screw-driver, the blade of which had been made out of an old file, and struck the stranger on the arm with it. As Ort raised the screw-driver to strike the stranger a second time, the blade flew out of the handle and struck Beck, who was standing close by, on the left side of the abdomen, and rebounding flew out into the street through the open door. Beck was taken to Bellevue Hospital by his friends and lingered there until Monday evening, when death ensued. Deputy-Coroner Shine made a post-mortem examination of the remains of deceased yesterday, and found that death was caused by peritonitis, resulting from a stab wound of the abdomen, penetrating the abdominal cavity. By direction of Coroner Woltman, Capt. Murphy, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested Ort last evening, and he will be arraigned at the Coroner's Office to-day, when the inquest will be held.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE LITERARY CONTEST.

It is stated that the Committee of the Inter-collegiate Literary Contest gave no information to the University of this City, nor, indeed, to any other, concerning the day upon which the essays were to be handed in, until after the long vacation had begun. They have just issued a circular naming Oct. 1 as the day for collecting the papers. In this it is thought they have unknowingly done wrong to at least one, if not more, of the colleges. As the students are scattered all over the country it will be impossible for the college authorities to select essayists until the middle of September, which will, of course, leave no time for the required work. It has been suggested that the committee might reconsider their action, and extend the time to the 1st of November, in order to give a fair chance to all.

A BAD TEN-DOLLAR BILL.

Last Thursday evening John Needham, a sailor, accompanied by a friend, went into the liquor saloon of James J. McNally, corner of Canal and Ludlow streets, and called for drinks, paying for them with a ten-dollar bill. The next morning McNally discovered that it was a counterfeit, and began to search for Needham, whom he found yesterday morning. He immediately had him arrested by Officer Brady, of the First Precinct, and the three went to the Sub-Treasury to satisfy themselves that the note was bad. It was pronounced a counterfeit, and branded as such by the proper officer. Needham was then taken before Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy, where he said that he was a sailor, and on Thursday last had been discharged from the brig Sunlight, of Newfoundland. That he had been paid off in the shipping office of a Mr. Mitchell, corner of South street and Old Slip, and that the ten-dollar bill he had given McNally was a part of the amount he had received there. Mr. Purdy directed the officer to release him, as there was no proof that he had passed the bill knowing it to be a counterfeit. The officer who made the arrest said they had called at Mr. Mitchell's office, but had not seen him, as he was out of town and would not return until to-day. Mr. McNally was very much disgusted at the result of the arrest, as he was just ten dollars out of pocket by the transaction, and could see no way of getting his money back.

BROOKLYN'S EX-TAX COLLECTOR.

THE TRIAL OF DEPUTY GILL CONTINUED YESTERDAY—CLOSE OF THE CASE ON THE PART OF THE PROSECUTION—THE DEFENSE.

The cases of Ex-Collector Badeau and his deputy, Adolphus W. H. Gill, were set down for trial yesterday before the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Kings County, but in consequence of the illness of Mr. Badeau his case was allowed to stand over for a few days. The case of Deputy Tax Collector Gill was, however, proceeded with. The public interest in the trial did not appear to be considerable, and during the greater part of the day there was but a scant attendance in the court. Judge Daniels and the Associate Justices, Johnson and Voorhees, took their seats at 10 o'clock. There are fifteen indictments against Mr. Gill, all of them involving the same question. The particular one on which he was charged alleged that on the 17th June, 1872, he being then the Assistant Collector of Taxes and Assessments of the City of Brooklyn, did in such capacity embezzle and convert to his own use the sum of $192 65, the property of the city. The entire sums charged in the fifteen indictments amounted to over $5,000.

District Attorney Winslow and Mr. Joshua M. Van Cott conducted the prosecution, and Gen. Tracy and Mr. Keady were counsel for the defendant. Mr. Badeau was represented by Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, who submitted an affidavit excusing his absence, and by Mr. Jerome R. Fellows and Mr. Abel S. Crooke. The defendant has been in jail since last February. The following jury were sworn to try the case: J. A. Marvin, George Share, P. S. Whelan, Ethan Whitney, Stephen W. Randall, Simon Denyse Jr., Edward R. Hazzard, J. F. Hendrickson, Seth L. Whipple, John W. Hobcart, Frederick Moreaw, and John Meyer.

Mr. Joshua M. Van Cott stated the case for the people. He said that the defendant was indicted for embezzlement, which was a felony under the statute. He was Deputy Collector of the City of Brooklyn in 1872, at the time the act charged in the indictment was committed. The office of Tax Collector was, he said, an office under the charter, and the Collector was authorized to appoint a deputy and as many assistants as he required. Counsel described the duties of the Collector, and said that various leaks had been discovered in his office, and that after an examination the Grand Jury had found a series of indictments for embezzlement committed in the office, one of which indictments was the one then before the court. The indictment charged that on the 18th of September, 1874, the defendant, Gill, was Assistant Collector; that on that day he received a sum of $192 65 for taxes, which sum he embezzled. There were two counts in the indictment, one that he embezzled a check of that amount, and one that he embezzled money to that amount, the payment of taxes being sometimes made by check and sometimes by money. The sum was the amount paid by Mrs. Bachea, of South Second street, Williamsburg. In this case the money was not entered on the books. The books were in fact dumb, but the lady's receipt would show that the money was paid, and it would be also seen that it was not turned over to the proper authorities. The book containing Mr. Gill's oath of office was first offered in evidence.

Philip Seaman, accountant and expert, was next sworn. He testified that he had examined the books in the City Treasurer's office, and he produced the tax roll of the Thirteenth Ward for 1871, and the "cash tickler" and "cash arrears," these being the books showing the date of September 18, 1872. They were offered in evidence and admitted. He then continued: The sum of $192 65 is not entered in the "cash tickler" of the 18th of September, 1872, pages 69 and 70; there is no receipt expressed or entered upon either 55 or 56 of the "cash arrears;" those are the two books in which taxes are entered besides reassessments, redemptions, current taxes, and city redemptions; the deposit received on the 18th of September is correct, and the footing up is $18,331 03; I made a thorough examination of the books. He was, he said, sufficiently acquainted with the office to understand the different kinds of taxes. These included the general tax, the assessment is included in the tax, and the special assessments for local improvements. The general tax included the general expenses of the city and of the various wards. The tax was levied by the wards. The State and city tax and local assessment were included in one item in the tax roll.

To Mr. Van Cott—The elements in the bill are distinct.

Lemuel Burrows, collector of taxes, was next examined. He deposed that according to the general routine of the office it was the duty of Gill to receive payment of taxes and assessments. Supposing the payment to be for cash arrears, the entry would be made in the "cash tickler" and "cash arrears." Witness would not swear to the handwriting of the entries of cash received on the 18th of September, 1872, in either book. His opinion was that the entries were in different handwriting, but he did not recognize either of them as being in the handwriting of Mr. Gill. According to the routine of the department Captain Gill would pass the bills to the "tickler clerk." In September the receipts were comparatively inconsiderable, and the entries were deliberately made. He never gave Capt. Gill instructions to have all receipts entered in the books. It was the inference that all receipts should be so entered. He did not authorize any one to use the stamp-hammer who did not receive the money. He did not know of any person so using it. The stamp-hammer had two faces, one expressing the receipt of money, and the other of payment by check. In the case of the bill in question, the payment of money was expressed. If these payments were not entered in the "cash tickler," or "cash arrear," there was no record to stamp from, and consequently there was no authority to any one to use the stamp. The amount received as corresponding with the entries of Sept. 18, 1872, was $18,731 03.

Cross-examined by Gen. Tracy.—A person standing in the office would see the Collector handing the cash to the "cash tickler clerk." Capt. Gill was the actual Superintendent of all the departments of the office. It was not his uniform habit to be in the cash room at all hours of the day. Witness had himself received money for Capt. Gill, but he did not believe that any other person did. If he was not there himself, the tax-payer would have to wait until Capt. Gill returned. It was no part of Capt. Gill's duty to stamp taxes as paid. When a tax bill was receipted and passed along it would not return to Capt. Gill in the ordinary course of business. Witness had changed about two-thirds of the employes in the office from the time he took charge of the department. He did not believe that he had changed any of the clerks in the cash department up to the 18th September. Persons were in the habit of calling upon witness about that time, and also upon Capt. Gill. It was the rule to close the office at 2 o'clock, but cash had been received later than that. From the 6th December, 1871, there were no taxes due to the city from the Thirteenth Ward, and all belonging to the county had been paid to the County Treasury.

To Mr. Van Cott—Had never known of any money being stolen from the drawers. Had known of a discrepancy of $100 when there was a great rush. That discrepancy was righted, but there was another of the same amount within the same week and it was never discovered. There was never to his knowledge a discrepancy of odd dollars and odd cents corresponding with the amount of the bill paid, and not entered. Capt. Gill did not to his knowledge, sign blank receipts which used to be left lying about.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bachea testified that she paid the bill the subject of the prosecution for taxes, but she could not identify the person to whom she paid it.

Matthew Flanagan testified that he had been in the office of the tax collector for six years. He was entry clerk, and used to make out assessments. The entry in the "cash tickler" for the 8th of September, 1872, was partly his and partly Mr. Brown's. He stood to the right of Capt. Gill when he made those entries. He never received a bill from Capt. Gill which he neglected to enter in the "cash tickler." He never took any money himself, and never knew of the other clerks, Mr. Brown or Mr. Keenan, having taken any. During the month of September there were facilities for other persons than Capt. Gill to take money if they desired to do so. I could not absolutely say that I never failed to enter a receipt, but I never did, knowingly. Capt. Gill used to remain in the office from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the day, and then until the cash was made up. None of the clerks used to handle the cash, that being Capt. Gill's duty.

To Gen. Tracy—I have known of clerks having received a bill and money and holding them until Capt. Gill came into the office. This rested the case for the prosecution.

Gen. Tracy asked the court to direct an acquittal on the ground of the variance of the allegations in the indictment in regard to the character of the taxes received and the proof offered, the allegation being that they were for local improvements, while the proof was that they were general taxes and not for local improvement at all; also, that the proof showed that the money was not the money of the City of Brooklyn, but the money of the County of Kings; also, that the law under which Mr. Gill had been appointed and held office as Assistant Collector had been repealed by subsequent legislation, and that there was no such officer as Assistant Collector, and no such duty now as the law then imposed upon an assistant collector. Finally, he contended that there was no law by which the defendant could be punished if the proof showed him guilty, which, he was happy to say, it did not in this case. Mr. Van Cott argued in opposition to Gen. Tracy's proposition, and Judge Daniels said he would look into the questions raised. The court was then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE TURF.

SECOND DAY OF THE MONMOUTH PARK MEETING.

THREE RACES—CAROLINE, DONNYBROOK, AND TOM BOWLING THE VICTORS.

The second day of the meeting at Long Branch held under the auspices of the Monmouth Park Association, was a great success both as regards the attendance of spectators and character of the racing. Old Probabilities could not have furnished a finer day. A refreshing breeze tempered the heat of the sun, and made the trip from the City of the most enjoyable and exhilarating nature. The 9:40 and 10:30 boats were crowded with excursionists, and nearly 5,000 people occupied seats on the grand stand or meandered about the quarter-stretch, interested spectators of the races. Yesterday was expected to have been the great day, as the anticipated meeting of Tom Bowling and Preakness had caused considerable excitement, but at the last moment Mr. Sanford withdrew his horse, which greatly detracted from the interest in the sport. There were three races on the programme, the first of which was the Hopeful Stakes for two-year-olds, which was unexpectedly won by Mr. Belmont's filly Caroline, although the cards announced that Babylon would represent the stable in the race. The two-mile heats was one of the finest contested races that has been witnessed in this vicinity for many a day, and was finally won by an outsider. The Monmouth Cup was, of course, at the mercy of Tom Bowling, who galloped away from his competitors with consummate ease. The track was in admirable condition, and but one accident marred the pleasures of the sport, and that was the breaking down of the game old horse Villag eBlacksmith in the Cup race. The day was particularly disastrous to the backers of the favorites, who were badly beaten. The following are the details of the racing:

THE HOPEFUL STAKES.

The inaugural event of the day was the Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds, half a mile, which had closed with twenty-four nominations. Seven of them were marked upon the card as starters, viz.: J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Aniella, P. Lorillard's b. c. James A, John F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R, H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides, August Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, F. Morris' b. f., by Eclipse, out of Prophetess, and L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Ino. Notwithstanding the well known fact that two year-old races are the most uncertain in the world, the knowing ones seemed to think they had an easy thing of it with James A, or Lizzie R. Belmont and Hitchcock representatives were entirely ignored, and sold in the field, and yet they gained the first and second places. The pools sold at the following rates:

Lorillard	$505	$410	$325
Chamberlin	360	260	250
Morris	165	180	160
Reynolds	165	155	110
Hitchcock, Belmont, McGrath,	325	340	300
Total	$1,530	$1,345	$1,145

THE RACE.

The youngsters were taken down to the half-mile pole, where they showed considerable temper. After breaking away once, the starter tapped his drum, and they had a miserable send off. Caroline was in the lead, James A. second, three lengths before Hitchcock's filly; the others several lengths behind. As they came round the lower turn, Morris' filly came up to the front rank, and assumed the second place, but for a short time only, for she immediately fell back to the fourth position. Caroline and James A. were fighting for the lead, and the latter finally came to the front and passed the three-quarter pole like a winner, two lengths ahead of Caroline, with Ino a close third, Morris' fourth, and Lizzie R. fifth. As they came up the homestretch the race was close and exciting. James A. was losing ground, and Caroline again assumed the lead of a neck at the furlong pole, while Ino, coming with a rush, took the second place from James A., with Aniella fourth. The three first ran together for some distance, when Caroline ran out and won the race by a length in fifty-one seconds. Ino second, half a length in front of James A., who was three lengths before Aniella, Lizzie R. a bad fifth, Morris filly sixth, and Aristides seventh.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—HOPEFUL STAKES.—Value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year-olds; the second to receive $100, and the third horse $50 out of the stakes; half mile. Closed with twenty-four nominations; value to winner, $1,550.

A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla	1
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Ino, by Daniel Boone, out of Isidora Hill	2
P. Lorillard's b. c. James A, by Leamington, out of Maiden	3
J. W. Hunt Reynold's ch. f Anniella, by Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse	4
Jno. F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R., by Aster, out of Fairy	5
F. Morris' b. f. by imp. Eclipse, out of Prophetess, by Prophet	6
H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides, by imp. Leamington, out of Sarong	7

Time—0:51.

THE TWO-MILE HEATS.

The second event on the programme was the $750 purse for all ages, two-mile heats, in which were entered: M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, Lawrence and G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, P. Lorillard's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, John Coffees' gr. c. Donnybrook, H. B. McGrath's b. m. Jury, and Jas. Franklin's b. m. Arizona. All but Village Blacksmith answered the Judge's call, and the "posted" division having been so badly beaten in the first race, endeavored to get their money back on one of those "sure things" that occasionally turn out to the contrary. In this instance the knowing ones were cut both ways, as will be seen from the particulars of the contest. The following are the quotations:

Jury	$500	$610	$650
Shylock	330	480	460
Arizona	270	350	200
Fellowcraft	255	315	230
Donnybrook	180	200	150
Total	$1,535	$1,955	$1,690

THE RACE.

First Heat.—At the tap of the drum, Jury was off first, Fellowcraft second, Arizona third, Donnybrook fourth, and Shylock fifth. As they went round the turn, Jury led two lengths, and Arizona got on even terms with Fellowcraft, and began to struggle for the second place. When they passed the quarter pole, Jury was making the pace a length and a half in the van, Fellowcraft having taken the second place and was two lengths in front of Arizona, who was ten lengths before Donnybrook, while Shylock brought up the rear. As they went down the back, stretch Fellowcraft was urged forward, and he soon began closing on Jury, and finally took the lead from her at the half mile pole. He was nearly half a length in front of the favorite, Arizona being four lengths behind, and three lengths in front of Shylock and Donnybrook, who were together. Coming round the lower turn Jury was forced to the front again, to make the pace as tiring as possible, and when they passed the three-quarter pole she was leading Fellowcraft half a length, the latter being four lengths away from Shylock, who had moved up and had taken the third position from Arizona. Donnybrook was laying in the rear. When they came up the homestretch those in the rear closed up, and they were close together by the time they reached the furlong pole. Jury was slightly leading Fellowcraft, who was lapped on either quarter by Arizona and Shylock. At the end of the first mile Fellowcraft and Jury were on even terms, but at the turn the latter forged half a length to the front, while Arizona again came to the third place. In this manner they passed the quarter pole, but as they began the journey down the backstretch Fellowcraft made a brush, and was soon half a length in front of Jury, who was four lengths in advance of Arizona, she being three lengths before the other two. In this manner they passed the half-mile pole, but coming round the lower turn Jury again challenged Fellowcraft for the heat, and once again was on even terms with him. Thus they passed the three-quarter pole, while Arizona began to close up, and was now but a length behind them. When they came into the homestretch Fellowcraft shook off Jury, and it looked as if he must win the heat, as he passed the furlong pole two lengths in the lead. Arizona in the meantime rushed into the second place, and amid the wildest excitement closed at every jump on Fellowcraft. Swim seeing that it was useless to force Jury any further, pulled up and the two others fought it out to the end. Arizona won the heat in the last two jumps from Fellowcraft by a head. Four lengths behind came Shylock, Donnybrook fourth, and Jury fifth. Time—3:41. The knowing ones now began to hedge, and plunged on Arizona at a terrible rate. Here are the figures:

Arizona	$550	$750	$600
Jury	115	200	230
Field	155	255	
Total	$820	$1,205	$830

Second Heat.—After one false attempt, they were sent away, and Donnybrook immediately went into the lead, with Arizona second, Jury third, Fellowcraft fourth, and Shylock in the rear. As they went round the turn, Arizona went to the front and opened a length of daylight between her and Donnybrook. She maintained this headway past the quarter-pole. Donnybrook being still second, two lengths in front of Shylock, who was four lengths before Fellowcraft, who was a length in advance of Jury. Thus they traveled along the backstretch. At the half-mile pole Arizona had got another length away, and Jury had taken the fourth position from Fellowcraft. As they came round the lower turn the boy on Arizona made as much use of her as he could and forced the pace. At the three-quarter pole she was leading Donnybrook four lengths, and the latter was a length ahead of Shylock, who was the same distance in advance of Jury, who was lapped on the quarter by Fellowcraft. When they turned into the home stretch the five of them got close together, and presented a beautiful sight. When they passed the stand, finishing the first mile, Arizona was showing the way by a length, Donnybrook still in the second place, a length in front of Shylock and Jury, while Fellowcraft followed at their heels. Going round the turn again they began to spread out, Arizona shook off Donnybrook, and was leading him two lengths, while he was the same distance before Shylock. No change occurred at the quarter pole, except that Arizona got away another length, which, however, she did not long maintain, for as they began to travel along the backstretch Donnybrook commenced crowding the mare, and when they passed the half-mile pole he was at her saddlegirth, while Fellowcraft had come up from the rear and was running third, two lengths behind. Coming round the lower turn Donnybrook got on even terms with Arizona, and the excitement became intense as the former showed slightly in front as they neared the three-quarter pole. The pair turned into the homestretch so even that it was impossible to tell which had the best of it until they reached the furlong pole, where Arizona began to quit and received both whip and spur. It was no use, as Donnybrook had her beaten, and amid great cheering he passed under the string a winner by six lengths in 3:45½. Arizona was two lengths ahead of Fellowcraft, Jury fourth, and Shylock fifth. The knowing ones were now beside themselves with chagrin at the turn affairs had taken, and surrounded the pool-stand, anxious to hedge out as much as possible at the following figures:

Donnybrook	$1,125	$1,450	$1,500
Arizona	120	720	750

Third Heat.—All but Donnybrook and Arizona were sent to the stable. When they were sent away Donnybrook led a length, which he gradually increased round the turn, and at the quarter he showed four lengths in front. Down the backstretch it was the same, and at the half-mile pole two lengths of daylight divided them. It was the same at the three-quarter pole, but coming up the homestretch Donnybrook opened a great gap, and finished the first mile ten lengths ahead, amid the greatest excitement. Going round the turn, however, Arizona closed up the gap, and six lengths divided them at the quarter-pole. Down the backstretch the mare gained continually, and less than two lengths of daylight divided them at the half-mile pole. On the lower turn, however, the hopes of Arizona's backers died away, for she began to give it up, and at the three-quarter pole Donnybrook was leading her half a dozen lengths. Coming up the homestretch the boy on Donnybrook endeavored to distance the mare, but failed. He, however, beat her home by a dozen lengths in 4:01.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; entrance money to second and third horses; two-mile heats.

John Coffee's gr. c. Donnybrook, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, 108 pounds	4	1	1
James Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 6 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, 111 pounds	1	2	2
M. H. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, 4 years, by Australian, out of Aerolite, 108 pounds	2	3	r. o.
H. P. McGrath's b. m. Jury, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Roxana, 111 pounds	5	4	r. o.
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Edith	3	5	r. o.
P. Lorillard's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, aged, by Vandal, out of Cholera			dr.

Time—3:41, 3:45½, 4:01.

THE MONMOUTH CUP.

The concluding race of the day was the Monmouth cup, for all ages, two miles and a half. This closed with twenty-four nominations, but only four came to the post when summoned. Those were J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, P. Lorillard's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, Babcock & Ransom's b. c. Ransom, and H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling. Much disappointment was manifested at the non-appearance of Preakness, but Mr. Sanford asserted that he intended to save Preakness for the Saratoga cup. The race being considered almost a walk-over for Bowling, he was left out of the pools, and the betting between the other three was as follows:

Village Blacksmith	$165	$560	$1,010
Ransom	160	525	770
Whisper	160	360	600
Total	$485	$1,445	$2,380

This was another scorcher for the wiseacres, and for the third time an outsider gathered in a harvest.

THE RACE.

The distance being two miles and a half they were started from the half-mile pole. Tom Bowling, as usual, was disinclined to go with the other horses, and so was started from the rear. Village Blacksmith was off first, Whisper second, Ransom third, and Tom Bowling last, but the latter immediately went to the front, like a shot from a gun, and when they reached the three-quarter pole he was four lengths ahead, with Swim tugging at his head with all his strength. Ransom was second. When they came past the stand, Tom was leading six lengths. Ransom second ten lengths before Village Blacksmith, who was a length in front of Whisper. At the quarter-pole there was little change in their positions, but going down the backstretch Tom Bowling got further away, and passed the half-mile pole ten lengths before Ransom, who was twenty lengths ahead of Village Blacksmith, who was leading Whisper three lengths. At the three-quarter pole Swim got Bowling a little under control, and he was leading but six lengths, but coming up the homestretch he opened away again, and passed the stand a dozen lengths before Ransom, who was but a length before Village Blacksmith, he being two lengths in front of Whisper. Round the turn Blacksmith and Ransom were on even terms, and the pair got within four lengths of Bowling at the quarter-pole. In this manner they kept on the lower turn, when Whisper made his effort and ran into the second place. Tom Bowling, in the meantime, came away, and passed the stand a winner by twenty lengths in 4:42¼. Whisper was six lengths in front of Ransom, while poor old Village Blacksmith had stopped just above the furlong-pole, hopelessly broken down, and ending his career on the turf.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Monmouth Cup; value $1,500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; the second to receive $300, and the third horse $150 out of the stakes; two and a half miles; closed with twenty-four nominations; value to winner, $2,250.

H. B. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, 108 pounds	1
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, 4 years, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross, 108 pounds	2
Babcock & Ransom's b. c. Ransom, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Banner, 108 pounds	3
P. Lorillard's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, aged, by Vandal, out of Cholera, 114 pounds	*0

*Broke down. Time, 4:32¼.

TROTTING AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 7.—The first meeting of the Indianapolis Trotting Association commenced to-day.

First Race.—Purse $1,200; for horses that had never beaten 2:35; $600 to first horse; $350 to second; $250 to third; mile heats; best three in five to harness. The race was won by Granville in three straight heats, Netty Lyle taking second money and McHenery third. Time—2:37; 2:32½; 2:30¾.

Second Race.—Purse of $1,000; for horses that had never beaten 2:50; $500 to first horse, $300 to second, and $200 to third; mile heats; three in five to harness. Moss Rose was the winner in three straight heats.

Moss Rose	1	1	1
Lottie	2	4	2
White	3	2	4
Kitty	4	3	5
Squire Talmadge	5	5	3

Time—2:35½, 2:38½, 2:41.

BASE-BALL.

The second and deciding game for the college championship between the Yale and Princeton nines was played on the Union Grounds yesterday, in the presence of about 500 persons. Up to the ending of the fourth inning the contest was a very pretty one, both clubs fielding in fine style. In the fifth inning the Yale team, after offering about ten chances for outs, which were not accepted, scored 7 runs, which seemed to have a demoralizing effect on the Princetons, as they made no effort to win during the remainder of the game. The game was played under the rules governing professional contests, and was impartially umpired by Mr. Matthews, of the Mutuals:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Yale	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	2	—11
Princeton	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	— 3

The "typos" of THE TIMES and *Tribune* played a very enjoyable game at Hoboken yesterday, which resulted in the success of THE TIMES "boys" by the following score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Times	8	10	5	1	1	5	9	—39
Tribune	2	5	0	1	4	1	2	—15

END OF THE BASE-BALL TOURNAMENT AT WATERTOWN.

The base-ball tournament ended here to-day. The Maple Leaf Club, of Guelph, Canada, beat all competitors and carried off the $500 prize. Fourteen of the best amateur clubs in the United States participated. The Eastons, of Pennsylvania, carried off the second prize.

THE ATHLETIC AND ATLANTIC.

The Athletic and Atlantic Base-ball Clubs played in Philadelphia yesterday. The game was well contested, and there was fine playing on both sides, with the following result:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	—5
Atlantics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Runs Scored—Athletics, 4; Atlantics, 0.

Sensenderfer, of the Athletic Club, acted as umpire.

PHILADELPHIA VS. HARTFORD.

The Hartford and Philadelphia Clubs played a rather one-sided game in Hartford yesterday, in which the Philadelphias met with as signal a defeat as they gained a victory over the Atlantics on Monday, the score to-day standing:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Hartfords	0	1	1	2	1	7	0	0	3	—15
Philadelphias	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

THE CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 78, amounting to $156,382 30; pay rolls, number of warrants 227, amounting to $103,545 36; total number of warrants 305, amounting to $259,927 66. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, &c., and interest, $14,131 01; collection of assessments and interest, $8,998 68; market rents and fees, $2,917; water rents, $13,169 66; license fees, Mayor's Office, $225 25; fees and fines, District Courts, $26 50; total, $39,468 10.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $2 from Mrs. Jas. A. Greig, Albany, for the Children's Fund. The money has been sent to the Trustees.

Coroner Kessler will hold the inquest in the McCormick hydrophobia case on Wednesday the 15th inst.

The fourth match for the long range badge of the Amateur Rifle Club will be held at Creedmoor, on Saturday next, July 11, at 11 A. M.

August Wrecking, aged forty, residing at No. 232 West Twenty-ninth street, shot himself in the left breast yesterday. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Wm. Rutter, aged eighteen, of No. 277 Bleecker street, was thrown from a wagon in Greenwich street, near Charles, yesterday morning, and seriously injured.

The Board of Education met last night, and directed the Committee on Attendance to prepare a plan for enforcing the provisions of the Compulsory Education act.

Owing to the want of a quorum no meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, Prof. Chandler and Dr. Stephen Smith, being the only members present.

The body of a man named James Livingston was found drowned at the foot of West Eleventh street yesterday. He is supposed to have fallen into the river while drunk.

Joseph English, aged thirteen, of No. 515 East Sixteenth street, was drowned while bathing at the foot of East Nineteenth street, last evening. His body was not recovered.

Hugh Kelly, aged fifty, while sitting in the yard at his residence, No. 119 East Twenty-ninth street, was shot in the left thigh by some unknown person, and was severely wounded.

Patrick McDermott, aged sixty-five, of No. 111 Mulberry street, was seriously injured about the head by a door falling on him, at No. 21 East Thirtieth street, yesterday morning.

James Murtha, alias Spencer, arrested by Detective Mitchell for robbing the jewelry store of Lucca Feinstein, No. 218 Grand street, was committed without bail for trial at the Tombs yesterday.

Bridget Sellana, aged thirty-two, of Seventy-sixth street and Avenue A, was kicked in the abdomen by her husband, Morris, during a quarrel at their residence, last evening, and was seriously injured. The husband was arrested.

Deputy Coroner Leo, yesterday made a post-mortem examination in the case of Vincenzo Biancomano, the ragman, stabbed and killed by Guiseppe Bacchiari on Friday last at No. 40 Mulberry street. The inquest will be held at the Coroner's office on Friday next.

On the application of Mr. Beach, Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, took bail for Valentine Gleeson, who is jointly indicted with Andrew L. Roberts for uttering forged Central Railroad bonds. Charles Corp and Michael J. Boylan are joint sureties in $15,000.

The inspection of the harbor by Capt. Ness, of the Coast Survey, is now in progress. The steamer Arago has been assigned to the duty. The search is instituted at the request of the Pilot Commissioners, and the special object is to locate a shoal which is supposed to lie in the main Swash Channel.

Application was made yesterday to Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, by Mr. McInerney, as counsel for Mrs. Mary J. Heatherton, for alimony and counsel fees pending the divorce suit which she has brought against her husband, James M. Heatherton. The Judge reserved decision.

Mr. Wm. Wallingford exhibited yesterday on 'Change a sample of new Spring Wheat forwarded by Messrs. A. H. Pickering & Co., Chicago, taken from the first car-load received in Chicago this season. The wheat is small berry, but good color and weight. It inspects as No. 2, and weighs sixty pounds imperial standard.

The reduction of the expenses of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, consequent upon the appropriation by the Board of Apportionment, continues under advisement in the Board of Commissioners. The salaries of the Wardens of the hospitals and prisons will be reduced, and some of the subordinate offices abolished.

Yesterday Henry Fisher, of No. 1,115 First avenue, and Patrick Ryan, of No. 736 First avenue, were arrested for selling liquor without having paid the United States special tax. They were taken before Commissioner Shields, who released them on their own recognizance to appear at 12 o'clock to-day to answer the charge.

A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange doing business on the lower floor of the Exchange was held yesterday to establish a regular hour for the adjournment of business. A series of resolutions offered in favor of closing at 1:30 P. M. were passed by a large majority. This effectually closes all business at 1:30 P. M. during the Summer months.

The Montreal Rifle Club have sent a challenge to the National Rifle Association to shoot a simultaneous match with military rifles, the Canadians to shoot at Montreal, the riflemen of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor. The challenge has been accepted, and a week from next Saturday fixed for the time of shooting. The distance will be 200, 500, and 600 yards.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday the Board of Health issued specifications for bids for the removal of offal, garbage, dead mules, &c., from the City limits.

Alderman Richardson's fireless dummies were substituted yesterday for the horse cars on Atlantic avenue between Flatbush avenue and East New-York.

The Temperance League propose to raise a sum of $100,000 for the purpose of controlling and restraining the sale and manufacture of liquor in the city.

James Martin was arrested yesterday morning in the act of trying to sell a $300 horse which he had stolen from Mr. Henry Beeman, of No. 362 Bushwick avenue.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday bills, principally for printing, amounting to $1,198 89, were recommended for payment.

There were 201 deaths during the week ending last Saturday, being nineteen more than the previous week. There were 110 deaths among children under the age of five years.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning Mr. John H. Bergen moved to have two suits of the City of Brooklyn against the Tax Collector, Isaac Badeau, consolidated and sent to a referee. Judge Tappen reserved his decision.

During the month of June the Police recovered $10,312 99 worth of property, of which $9,454 84 worth was delivered to owners. The value of the property now in the hands of Property Clerk C. C. Kraushaar, and subject to the order of the court, is $858 15.

But slight hopes are entertained by the doctors attached to the Long Island College Hospital of the recovery of Michel Matbovich, the sailor whose skull was fractured by a cobblestone thrown by one John McTaylan, at the India Wharf, Atlantic Dock, on Sunday night.

Among the politicians it is said that at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors to-day the successful candidates for the places made vacant by the conviction of Charity Commissioners Powell, Ferguson, and Wills, will be Wynant T. Bennett and Ex-Mayor Powell, Democrats, and Geo. W. Harmer, Republican.

The inquest in the case of Mary Dwyer, who murdered her three children while insane in Williamsburg, some weeks ago, will be resumed by Coroner Whitehill, at the City Hall, this afternoon. Some interesting testimony will be given by the medical men who have been appointed to examine into Mrs. Dwyer's mental condition.

President Sullivan, of the Brooklyn City Railroad, and Gen. Slocum, of the Cross-town Railroad, were present at a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday, and arranged to relay the tracks on Union place, near Newtown Bridge, so as to remove the difficulties now experienced by the owners of private vehicles having occasion to use that street.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. A. R. Rutan died suddenly of heart disease at her residence in New-Brunswick yesterday.

The Essex County Court-house, in Newark, is to be enlarged by the addition of an extension on the north end.

The dead body of a man named Flannagan, who resided at Bloomfield, was found floating in the canal, at that place, yesterday morning.

An unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was run over and killed on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near New-Brunswick, yesterday.

The seven-year old son of Charles F. Murphy was drowned, Monday evening, while fishing in the Passaic River, at Newark. The body was recovered.

Frederick Kipp, the lad who shot and killed young Anderson, in Passaic, last week, was captured in the woods near Montclair, late on Monday night.

John Jacque was arrested in Newark yesterday for selling a sewing-machine belonging to his wife for $18. Mrs. Jacque went to the purchaser, a man named Cohen, after the sale, and took possession of the machine, and then Cohen caused Jacque's arrest.

A band of gypsies, six in number, were arrested in Newark Monday, and charged with being vagrants, but they were subsequently liberated on promising to leave the city.

The body of an unknown woman was found floating in the canal at Lexington street, Newark, Monday afternoon. Contusions appeared upon the face and neck, which gave rise to suspicions of violence. The body apparently had not been in the water more than twenty-four hours. County Physician Dodd will make an investigation.

Richard Warren, aged eighteen, and a resident of Paterson, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen yesterday, and inflicted a probably fatal wound. He had been exhibiting a pistol loaded with buck-shot to a young friend, and handed it to his brother to take into the house, when it was accidentally discharged, the shot entering his body. There are no hopes of his recovery.

A REMARKABLE ROBBERY.

During the afternoon of the 3d inst., two men called upon Mrs. Mary Sayre, residing at No. 176 Grand street, and representing themselves as United States detectives, said they had come for the purpose of searching for counterfeit bonds, which they had information were in the possession of Mrs. Sayre. The lady being very much frightened at the accusation, gave the men permission to search her apartments, which they did most thoroughly. In a bureau-drawer the bogus detectives found a $1,000 United States 10-40 bond, No. 29,570, and a $100 bond of the same description, No. 46,873, belonging to Mrs. Sayre. These bonds the thieves took possession of, and in the coolest manner possible walked off with them. Mrs. Sayre did not realize that she had been robbed until some time after the thieves had taken their departure, and she then informed the Police. No trace of the missing bonds has yet been discovered.

TWO MORE BURGLARS.

John Williams and James McKenna were held in $1,000 bail each, by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. Officer McIntyre, of the Tenth Precinct, caught one of the thieves passing a banjo from the window of James Cassidy's pawn-shop, No. 151 Bowery, to his comrade, who did the "outside" business. They effected an entrance through a window.

Lizzie Smith, of No. 220 East Thirteenth street, was committed in $1,000 bail, yesterday, by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing a ring worth $5 from John Loos, of No. 61 Ridge street.

THE SECOND DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Second Assembly District Republican Association, Denis Shea presiding, held a special meeting at its rooms, No. 189 Chatham street, last night, when the amendments to the constitution, giving to the Nineteenth Assembly District two different organizations and three to the district to be formed by the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, as proposed by the Republican General Committee, and already adopted by most of the Republican District Associations, was ratified by a unanimous vote.

AN UNPLEASANT COMPANION.

Frederick Alexander, Daniel O'Connell, and John Trowbridge reside at No. 190 Cherry street, and occasionally pass the evenings by social drinking and card playing. On Monday night they were enjoying themselves as usual, when a dispute arose. They exercised their fists on each others' facial adornments with commendable vigor, and the display was only terminated by O'Connell flourishing brass knuckles, and striking his companions with the same in the face. O'Connell was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby at Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The statistical report of the Silk Association of America, for the month of June, has just been published. The imports of raw silk into New-York and San Francisco, during the month, were of the value of $260,786, against $186,971 in the same month in 1873. The total from July 1, is $4,374,556, against $7,032,711 for the same time last year. The imports of manufactures of silk into this port amounted to $1,202,662 in value, against $735,358 for the corresponding period last year. The total from July 1 is $22,669,653, against $28,401,407 in 1873.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 6.—Exchange nominal; on the United States, in currency, short sight, 142@145 premium; in gold, 60 days, 158@160; short sight, 163@165; on London, 195@200; on Paris, 163@165. Spanish gold, 269@270.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Tiffany, five children, and three servants, Mrs. Commodore Perry, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilks, child, and servant, C. W. Cooper, Miss H. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hunnewell and servant, Capt. R. F. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ritchie and servant, Miss M. Ritchie, Mrs. W. A. De Peyster, Miss C. A. De Peyster, Miss C. B. De Peyster, Miss E. V. De Peyster, H. A. Smythe, G. F. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rollins, E. A. King, W. F. Noe, E. Verdes, J. Stewart, Jose Pasos, Dr. J. J. Urtecho, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Gilman, Miss Weston, J. Levi, A. Wehenmeyer, S. P. Blagden, G. C. Clark, Mrs. Dicey, child, and servant, E. L. Woods, J. E. Devlin, J. Stewart, F. Linden and son, J. A. Falkner, J. Cartledge, Miss C. Payne, Miss J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Miller and servant, L. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Donaldson, child and servant, Mrs. D. Baldwin, S. Baldwin, O. C. Read, Mrs. Eastman, Mrs. Colgate, Mrs. Simmons, son and servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Chamberlain, Mme. De Lancy, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Shaw, C. W. Howard, R. Redmond, I. B nnger, Amelia Vanden Nest, Mr. and Mrs. F. Latcham, Miss Tyler, J. E. Raymond, T. C. Jones, E. P. Hatch, J. Lahey, C. C. Green, W. J. Green, R. Nicholson, Mme. Hardy, Miss Hoey, Miss Maclaine, Mr. and Mrs. De Cordova, H. A. Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tilge, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. M. Sweat, J. Van Goosbeck, F. W. Othensan, J. Berney, S. Guitermann, C. Thompson, S. H. Wilson, E. C. Johnstone, J. Colton, J. A. Churchill, L. M. Carnes, C. MacKenzie, M. Huelin, J. Cohnfield, F. B. Fehr, W. L. De Rosset, Hon. H. Romille, E. H. D'Oissel, S. M. Sevuya, W. J. Westcot, W. M. Woodhull, L. Sapieha, J. Holzinger, H. Belmont, J. Sloane, J. H. Leverich, J. Gamble, G. Morgan, G. S. Mawson, L. G. Rosenblatt, P. C. G. M. Gerken, F. Vega, M. A. Hay, G. A. Heyl, H. C. Heyl, T. R. McConnell, H. Klous, H. L. Williams, H. E. Russell, Mrs. T. S. Fillebrown, J. P. Fillebrown, A. R. Fillebrown, P. Fachiri and nephew, Jerome Hill and son, A. H. Martin, R. Struthers, J. F. Orne, G. A. Garretson, Miss B. Garretson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lawson, T. Hope, B. Schlesinger, Lytton Sothern, J. R. D. Shepherd, G. W. Brega, Rev. H. M. Storrs, J. Scanlon, J. Curtin, Miss C. H. Carpenter, T. Cope in, B. Cornforth and three children, G. Hawkins, P. Jones, Mrs. Holroyd.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. Anderson and servant, R. M. Livingston, M. Hartz, Mrs. S. A. Knapp, Miss C. Cunningham, Jas. G. Pendeld, Miss Cavanagh, Miss Rosis, Miss F. Littlefield, Miss F. A. Davis, Miss J. H. Hallock, Miss E. French, Mrs. Apthorp, two children, and servant, Mrs. A. Ogden and two children, M. Gilmore, W. J. Barnett, Mrs. A. P. Jones, Mrs. A. W. Green, Samuel Naelson, W. G. Vaughn, Mrs. Detjen, Mrs. J. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Proudfyt, Maria Cross, M. Burke, J. C. Wilson, B. Carr, J. R. Heath, M. Slatery, R. E. Rice, T. Goeschet, Mrs. G. N. Wilson, Miss Spaulding, Ed. Loeb, J. H. Keilbough, J. K. Hopkins, J. C. Bruyn, Mrs. S. J. Satbey, J. Daught, Mrs. H. C. Bingle and servant, Mrs. McQuade and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Hare, Lieut. Dillenback, U. S. A., Major Foley, L. De Witt, wife, son, and infant, Miss Addie De Witt, Miss Susie De Witt, L. Fleming, E. Nolan, E. Nugent, A. Hassett.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco via Isthmus of Panama.—E. A. Percival, Ann and Maria McMahon, Miss S. E. Stinson, J. Berke, wife and child, S. S. Ford, child, and mother, Mrs. Wilhelmi, Geo. F. Foote, Misses Aggie and Emily James, Gustav Hurz, J. D. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Sankey and child, Francis Cassin, Miss Annie Cassin, Misses Kate and Josephine Verdon, C. D. Todd, Latemer Dunnington, Leo Bernheimer, Mrs. Healey, daughter, and two children, John S. Healey, Jas. H. Moore and wife, Dr. Wm. Osborne, G. L. Plympton, P. J. Morley and wife, R. A. Crowley and wife, Geo. W. Lendeverg, William Wagner, J. T. Marr, G. Haberkonn and wife, Mrs. Croning and two infants, H. J. Sibley, H. Van Buren, A. Seeley, H. P. Bachman, D. Norris, Thos. Crowell, Mrs. Thos. Geddes, J. S. Langrishe, J. K. Vernon and wife, W. J. Gross and wife, C. E. Dobson and wife, T. Harrington and wife, Miss Jeanette Proscher, Miss Pauline Barretta, Miss Eva West, Miss Kate Bell, J. Griffiths, Miss Nellie Carleton, Miss Lizzie Carleton, T. Murphy, R. Wither, A. Erfuth, E. Lorrenzen, B. Bunnells, Fred. Bunnells, Bonnie Bunnells, Frank Planchette, Miss Kelsey, C. F. Clifton, Miss Amelia Shaw, George Fahrback, C. F. Humphreys and wife, Fred. H. Richards, A. D. Edgar, John Wainwright, J. S. Stewart, William Maguire, wife, and infant, James C. Drumgold, Mrs. Thos. Streets, Dr. Worthington, F. Hayman, Mrs. Anna M. Mott and three children, Miss Miriam Heilborn, Mrs. R. Farrell and son, Mrs. E. W. Whittemore and two children, Miss Jennie Spawn, T. E. Beggs, H. Werlitz, F. W. Tarble and wife, Richard Walters, Miss E. J. Gordon, Mrs. H. J. Hamblin, daughter, and child, Miss Pearl A. Rowe, Mrs. Capt. Morse and child, H. Gossen and wife, and 175 steerage passengers and full cargo of freight. For Central American and South Pacific ports—Isaac F. Green, H. M. Keith, F. A. Prescott, James Potter, G. W. Lendevig, Gen. Kinzman, F. De P. Almeda, Messrs. Maliano, Mrs. Rinz and male servant, A. Bustamiente, L. Bustamiente, Miss Bustamiente, J. M. Segovia, S. M. Jose Gonzales, Jos. Y. Browen, Chas. Fletcher.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:36 | Sun sets....7:32 | Moon rises.12:31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:49 | Gov. Island.3:38 | Hell Gate....5:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, July 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Lady Lycett, (Br.,) Bratt, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Columbus, Reed, Havana, &c., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; Assyria, (Br.,) Greig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ship Oasis, (Br.,) Raymond, Liverpool for orders, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Jane Loring, (Br.,) Shields, Cork or Falmouth, Heney & Parker; Nicol Angelo, (Ital.,) Scotto, Trieste for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Zio Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Faggione, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Ornen, (Norw.,) Hoagland, Dunkirk, France, Funch, Edye & Co.; Harforen, (Norw.,) Larsen, Antwerp, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Marietta, (Ital.,) Serans, Penarth Roads, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool June 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 175 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. July 22, lat. 47.07, lon. 38.31, passed an Anchor Line steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, July 4, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston July 5, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Graham's Polley, Clapp, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to J. Atkins & Co. Had light, variable winds, with much fog; has been 16 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Pallas, (Russ.,) Maka, Dublin, 34 ds., with old iron to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Privi Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Blass, Waterford 33 ds., in ballast to master. June 7, lat. 49, lon. 13, spoke bark Ada, (Br.,) from Bremen, for St. John, N. B.; 22d, lat. 44, lon. 48, spoke bark Robecca, (Aust.,) bound E.

Bark Empress, (Ger.,) Schlow, St. Thomas 15 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Maria Bolio, (Ital.,) Drago, Waterford 29 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Rosa Lavarello, (Ital.,) Baulardo, Rotterdam 48 ds., with empty barrels to J. C. Seager & Co.

Bark Skimmer of the Waves, (of Sunderland,) Gooch, Galway 31 ds., in ballast to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Lete, (Aust.,) Cosulich, Havre 30 ds., in ballast, to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Jacob, (Aust.,) Duba, Rotterdam 30 ds., with empty barrels to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Rosina, (Aust.,) Doneti, Dublin 30 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Nathaniel, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Havre 26 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Barone Vranyczany, (Aust.,) Cuminick, Belfast 26 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Etna, (of Picton, N. S.,) McKinnon, Port Caledonia, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Gladiator, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Parker, Shelburne, N. S., 6 ds., with grain to and lumber to order.

Schr. Scio, (of Eastport,) Smith, Miller's Creek, N. S., 10 ds., with 250 tons of gypsum to New-York Plaster Works—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Majestic, Dodge, Providence.

Schr. J. P. Ames, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Silas Wright, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie Bell, Hyer, Lanesville.

Schr. L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bay State, Burgess, Boston, for Trenton.

Schr. Surprise, Seaman, Boston.

Schr. Archer and Reeves, Austin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jacob Kienzle, Conklin, Kennebec River, for Wilmington.

Schr. Congress, York, Portland, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. Tillie E. Heath, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Flandon, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Hattie Ellen, Cook, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Hunter, Green, Dighton, for Rondout.

Schr. M. A. Rice, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. S. Applegate, Bowen, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fair Wind, Boman, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. M. Brainard, Stevens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. T. Minor, Minor, Guilford, Conn.

Schr. May Monroe, Wallace, Rockport, Me., for Philadelphia.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Rogers, New-Haven.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Freeman, Athern, Thomaston, with lime.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Harwich.

Schr. Annie E. Cranmer, Douglass, Boston, for Norfolk.

Schr. Oregon, Dill, Bristol.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ford, Bridgeport.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Baldwin, Stamford.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, south; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Acapulco, for Aspinwall; Columbus, for Havana; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Creole, for Trieste; J. F. Mann, for Stettin; Sunnyside, Syringa, and Nuova Ottavia, for London; Flora, for Newry; Mio, for Hull; A. J. Bonner, for Aspinwall; Cyclone, for Trieste; Idaho, for Cienfuegos; brigs Dawn, for Bergen; A. J. Pettingill, for Barcelona.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 7.—Arr. steamer John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; bark Johann Ludwig, from London; brig Lizzie W. Virden, from Matanzas; schrs. Cora, from Havana; Ada Doane, from New-York; Babel H. Irons, from Gloucester, Mass.; Emma D. Finney, from Boston; Helen, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Hibernia, for Liverpool; Tomas, for Liverpool; Wilmington, for New-Orleans; Falcon, for Charleston; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington; Blackstone, for Providence; Benjamin Meinder, for Plymouth, N. C.; F. M. Brune, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; barks Anna, for Belfast, Ireland; John Zittlosen, for Genoa; schrs. Clara W. Elwood, for Boston; Bill Stowe, for Boston; Charley Woolsey, for New-Haven.

Sld., Steamer Wilmington, for New Orleans; Bark Northwood, for Port Lemon; Brig A. M. Roberts, for Galveston.

BOSTON, July 7.—Arr. Schr. Ancona, (Br.,) Munson, from Havana.

Bound in brig Minnie Abbie, from Pensacola; schrs. Teresa D. Baker, J. B. Lamprey, Modesty, Sarah Wood, W. H. Whitaker, George A. Pierce, Dexter Clark, R. and S. Corson, and H. J. Curtis.

Cld. steamers Oriental, Hallett, for Savannah; Gorge Appold, Loveland, for Baltimore; brig Tally Ho, Sprague, for Port Caledonia, C. B.; schrs. Emeline, (Br.,) Chisholm, for Miragoane; Cora Etta, Pendleton, for Georgetown, D. C., via Kennebec; R. M. Smith, Grace, for Philadelphia; Felton Bent, Brown, for New-York; Wm. Henry, Van Name, for do.; Oceanus, Young, for do.; Sunny South, Derrickson, for do., via Kennebec.

Sld. steamer Oriental.

BOSTON, July 7.—Arr. bark Arion, (German,) Nordenholdt, from Trinidad.

Sld. steamer Achilles, for Philadelphia, and bark Vaazen.

The schr Fanny Hazard, from Clinton Point, Hudson River, with moulding sand, for Exeter, N. H., foundered in Massachusetts Bay, on Sunday last, during a gale. All hands were saved and landed at Ipswich.

LEWES, Del., July 7.—Passed in, barks Sebastian Bach, from Bremen; Annie Burrill, from Hamburg; brig A. H. Curtis; steamer Wyoming, from Savannah.

The bark Argo has dropped anchor below, awaiting the flood to pass up the bay.

LEWES, Del., July 7—P. M.—Went to sea, steamer Broomhaugh, for New-York for a harbor; schr. Sarah C. Smith, Georgetown, D. C., for Weymouth, and G. Morris, bound out.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 7—Noon.—Passed up, brig A. H. Curtis, schrs. Lillie Falkenburg, Lina Hunter, Edith B. Everman, from Boston; steamer Equator, from Charleston; a ship, probably the Schald's, from Antwerp; an unknown barkentine; brig Michelino, (Ital.,) from Palermo; schrs. Henry G. Fay, Samuel McManning, Erwina, G. Edwards, S. and E. Corson, Isaac L. Clark, Frank Leaming, Elvie Davis, R. L. Horsey, Armenia Bartlett, J. T. Alberger, and Rachel Seamen, from Boston; George L. Ferguson, from Deer Isle; Georgia Clark, from Bath; Sarah R. Thomas, from Haddam; Maud, from Kennebec River; W. A. Lovering, from Providence; J. and L. Bryan, from Portsmouth; Helen A. Rommel, from Louisville; R. H. Shannon, from Bath; Julian Wilson, from New-Bedford; Pedro A. Graw, from Providence; A. L. Slaght, from Fall River; L. Q. C. Wishart, from Providence; Mary A. Hood, from do.; Eliza Sawyer, from Bangor.

Passed down, steamer Panther, for Boston; schrs. Mary McFarland and Elmer W. Wright, for Boston; barks Laura and Gertrude, for Bremen; Emanuel, for Belfast; schr. J. B. Anderson, for Higham.

The ship Senator Iken, for Bremen, is at anchor off here.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 7—P. M.—Passed up, bark Sebastion Bach, from Bremen. Below, a bark, (coming up,) probably the Annie Burrill, from Hamburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 7.—Arr. ship Charles Luling, from Havre; Brigs, Michelina, from Palermo; Ellen P. Stewart, from New-York, and A. H. Curtis, from Boston; schrs. J. S. Bragdon, from Boston; Julian Nelson, from do.; Mair and Cranmer, from Charlestown; Eliza Sawyer, from Bangor; Coquette, from Choptank River; Arabella, from Snow Hill; Nellie Shaw, from Caibarien; Potomac, from Fernandina, Fla.; Virginia, from Hillsboro, N. B.; Isaac Rich, from Portland; Henry G. Fay, from Portland; George B. Ferguson, from Belfast; Maud, from Kennebec River; Agnes, from do.; G. B. McFarland, from Boston; R. L. Hersey, from Providence; Allegro, from Newburyport; Merchant, from Nanticoke River, and John Cooper, from do.

Cld. Bark Vale, for Cork or Falmouth; schrs. Lizzie Dewey, for Portland, Sarah Potter, for Pensacola, and L. D. Banker, for Wellfleet.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 7.—Sld. for the United States, Kong Sverre, Freedom, Golden Rule, Mathilda, Salve, Admiral, Tellus, John Boyd, and Hong Kong.

Arr. out from the United States on the 5th inst., Typhoon, Abdel Kader, Hoppet, Primo, Crono, Treci Dubrovacki, Albion, Dagmar, Anne Goudey, Industria, Erna, Nornen, Sodesham, Augvald, Saga, Sednir Dubrovacki, and Emma and Carl.

6th.—Generosa, Lady Louise, Louisa, Primus, Clara and Agnes, Leocadia, Mary Pratt, Stjernen, and Wellamo.

Also arr. out from the United States, Hakongarl, Mardell, and Marianna Second.

LONDON, July 7.—The White Star steam-ship Gaelic, from New-York June 26, for London, passed the Lizard at 3 P. M. to-day.

BREST, July 7.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Pereire, Capt. Surmont, from New-York June 27, arr. here at 4 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 7.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Mosel, Capt. Ernst, from New-York June 27, for Bremen, arrived here to-day, and proceeded.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 7.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Frankfurt, Capt. Bulow, arr. here to-day, from New-York June 24, and proceeded to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Italia, Capt. Craig, from New-York June 25, for Glasgow, arr. here this morning.

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